CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Parton-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WEL LINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, Special Parton-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WEL LINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. Bombay and Poona.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 139 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no consultation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kuloh which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-0-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-0-0.
Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memanwada Road, P. No. 9,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

K Y K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotori	3,817	June 9th ,,	June 17th ,,
Yoboshi Maru	T. Mori	3,928	4th ,,	17th ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	27th ,,
Kanakura Maru	Y. Okuno	5,829	17th ,, July	July 2nd ,,
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,256	4th ,,	11th ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi	7,047	28th ,, 8th	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	12th ,,	27th ,,
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th ,, Aug.	10th ,,
Awa Maru.	Y. Nerei.	6,037	10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
17th June	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER	7,941
1st July	SALSETTE	11,989
8th ,,	MALWA	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA	13,118
12th ,,	KEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,932

Through steamers from China.
Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
MALWA / NARKUNDA } Through Steamers from Australia.
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Abou		
15th June	SOUDAN	
30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with Sardinia.
14th July	SICILIA	with Sardinia.
28th July	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with Novara
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with Dongola

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922.		
30th June ..	MOREA	10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
19th June	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.
14th ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa
15th ,,	BARALA	Karachi & P'Gulf.
16th ,,	VASA	Busreh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 75,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	...	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frenchtien	Newchwang	Scurabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsimau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 202.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	...	48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid up Capital	...	24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	...	24,900,000 $ 00— £25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 2, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bibe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,83,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

T. G. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Bheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,544
Reserve Fund	£ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,154

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Franconi, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
COURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City.
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE 6/1 Clive St Calcutta
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Bombay.
BRANCHES: [illegible] (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: [illegible] National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liabilities [illegible] Rs.		50,00,000
Reserve and Contingent Funds		Rs. 8,82,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—[illegible] at 3 per cent. all round the [illegible] of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000
FIXED DEPOSITS Received for 12 months and shorter periods
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES Sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

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If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY.
WITH RS. 10.
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21.
GETS
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs. 22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI AND KAPURTHALA.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
16, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
211, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 1,65,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary, or [illegible] Chief Agents,
302, Bowbazar Street, D. [illegible] & Co.
Calcutta.
1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charni Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

Tel. 2710. Telegraphic: "LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED.—PAINTERS, Artists in oil and water colours RUP, ARTIST, Bharucha Building, 2nd Floor, Kalbadevi.
A R3958

THE RATIONAL BUTTON MFG. CO., Dacca, Walter Road, AGENTS WANTED all over India for selling buttons.
A R4039

WANTED—A GENERAL TRAVELLING CLERK, smart in English and Gujerati, one knowing music preferred. Apply Box No. 8149 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3992

MEERUT COLLEGE—Wanted SENIOR PROFESSOR of Chemistry on Rs. 200-20-400 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund from 20th July, 1922. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
A C13271

WANTED.—Competent PANTRY CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8136, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13288

WANTED—A qualified and experienced BUILDING INSPECTOR on Rs. 65—3—80. Those having passed Sub-Overseer's Examination will be preferred. Apply to PHIROZSHAW JAMSETJI VAKIL, B.A., LL.B., President, Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality, Ghatkoper.
A C13362

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL DISTRICT AGENTS. None need apply who can not sell shares for Rs. 25,000 the lowest within 31st July, 1922. Please apply to MANAGING AGENTS, RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS, LTD., 4, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA.
A C13385

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PROVINCIAL AGENTS. None need apply who can not sell shares for Rs. 25,000 the lowest within couple of months. Please apply to MANAGING AGENTS, RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS LTD., 4, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA.
A C13384

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 200/50/3/250 and horse allowance Rs. 40 per month. Apply stating age, working experience and qualifications to the PRESIDENT, Municipality Nadiad, up to 1st July, 1922.
A C13374

WANTED for a local mill, a middle aged man, having experience to work a Spinning and Weaving mill and who can look after erection. Knowledge of English correspondence essential. Salary according to qualification. Hindoo preferred. Apply with copies of testimonial stating terms. Box No. 8155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4011

WANTED—Intermediate passed or B.A. fail undergraduate SCIENCE TEACHER for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda State. Apply before 17th June to DEWAN, Bansda State, with references on condition to join immediately. Prospects Rs. 60—8/2—100. Preference will be given for experience of teaching.
A C13360

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An able OVERSEER to supervise building and other railway works. Thorough knowledge of engineering in all branches essential. A retired hand with sufficient energy to push on satisfactorily with works under construction preferred. Apply at once with copies of testimonials, age, etc., and salary expected to the undersigned before the 20th instant. H. R. SINGE, Contractor, B. L. Railway, Kurduwadi.
A C13335

SUB-AGENTS WANTED—Applications are invited for Sub-Agencies for the sale of Kerosine, Petrol, Candles, Fuel Oil and Lubricating Oil in Bombay Presidency including its Native States, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana and United Province on commission basis. Those who can deposit cash security need only apply to Messrs. Seth Atmaram Charandass & Co., Agents:—The United Refineries (Burma), Ltd., 54, Teeja, Bhoiwada Lane, Post Box No. 257, BOMBAY.
A C13329

WANTED immediately (1) a capable Hindu HEAD MISTRESS and (2) a SANSKRIT MISTRESS for Mahadevi Kanya Patshala, Dehra Dun. Pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to a Graduate with Sanskrit as 2nd language for No. (1). Applications should reach the undersigned with copies of testimonials before 20th June, 1922. The HONY. MANAGER, Mahadevi Kanya Patshala, Dehra Dun.
A C13377

ALMA-MATER Universities of England, France, and America grant Special Diplomas to Successful students in SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (80 days' Course) Accountancy, Banking, Law Correspondence, and Business Administration, SPECIAL SECRETARIAL COURSE. Rapid Training in General English, Mathematics, French, for School Pupils. New term commences from 14th June 1922. Apply The Director of Studies LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. 283, Hornby Road.
A R4040

WANTED—For the staff of the All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad:—(1) A well versed AYURVEDIC INDIAN BOTANIST. (2) A PROFESSOR of Ayurvedic Literature, also conversant with practical Ayurvedic Chemistry. (3) A GRADUATE in Botany and Zoology. (4) A GRADUATE in Physics and Chemistry. (5) A HAKEEM, learned in the Unani system. Apply with particulars of qualifications, pay, the amount of knowledge of various languages, etc to the PRINCIPAL, All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad.
A R13398

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Reliable and experienced TRAVELLING CANVASSERS. Cash security Rs. 1,500 essential. Apply personally to STAR LIMITED, 70 Homji Street, Fort.
A R4032

WANTED 2 GRADUATES to work as Asst. Librarians. Salary Rs. 75—10—150. Apply in own handwriting, J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE, 312, Hornby Road.
A C13380

WANTED—Competent experienced HEADMASTER B.T., B.A., or Undergraduate. Also an Intercom., L.C.C., or N.T.U. Apply stating qualifications, experience, remuneration etc., MORARJI JERAM, Anjar, (Cutch).
A R4026

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A POST by a qualified 1st class SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Civil, Railways, Municipal or Charitable Dispensaries in Bombay Presidency. Communicate to Mr. KERSONBHAI MEGHJEE CHANDA, Kotwal Street, Jamnagar, (Kathiawad).
B C13340

AN experienced ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of general work and typing seeks an appointment either full or part time. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 8158, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4014

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by young Zoroastrian qualified ino Typewriting, Shorthand, Correspondence, Gujarati accountancy, experienced in Abkari and Mercantile firms, Languages Urdu, English, Gujarati and Mahrathis. Please write to Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4029

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for high class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3637.
C R4018

TO LET for the Poona Season BUNGALOW No. 14, Queen's Gardens, upper storied and No. 15. Apply Owner 4, Stavely Road, Poona.
C R3989

AVAILABLE—"THE CASTLET" Lonedale Nilgiris. Two large furnished suits rooms with or without board apply. Daily.
C R4027

TO LET—Space for small office, 3rd floor, "Arya Bhavan" Building, No. 5, Ballard Estate, Graham Road, Apply Box No. 8151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3980

TO LET—At Santa Cruz, Two blocks for vegetarian Hindoos. Eash Three rooms and kitchen. Rent Rs. 55 each. Apply MANAGER, Hindoostan Limited, Bank Street, Fort.
C R4034

TO LET—GODOWNS 50 x 100 feet also rooms. New House, situated at Love Lane Mazagon. Motishaw's Lane; Next to Adamkhana. Apply within or to HAJI UMER HAJI ADAM, Kolsa Mohla, Pydhonie, Bombay.
C R3996

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus and Parsis rooms and blocks from Rs. 30 and upwards at Parel, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop. See personally Mr. D. C. KOLHY, Contractor, Hasham Terrace above address.
C R4015

MOTOR GARRAGES—TO LET—at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. All facilities including telephone and Pit. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4020

TO LET—Airy FLATS of 4 to 6 rooms with kitchen, 2 baths, 2 W. C.'s, electric lights and up-to-date sanitary arrangements and 2nd floor of Queen's Mansions, Forjet Street. Rent from Rs. 140 to Rs. 220 per month. Apply PARISIAN JEWELLERY MART, Examiner Press Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C13331

FLATS TO BE LET—Opposite Dadar Station (G. I. P. Ry.), Plots Nos. 21 and 24 with electric lights, water conveniences, free air, and good ventilation, etc., in block system. Apply to JAGJIVANDAS GHETALAL PLUMBER, Kumbar Tukda, Bhuveleshwar, Tel. No. 428.
C H3973

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor. all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 13-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small HOUSE, with compound and water facility for washing department within Bandra. Good rent. Apply with details stating terms to Box No. 8154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R4003

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SALAN & CO.,
264, Nagdevi Street,
Next to Mandvi post 3, Bombay.
H

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

SUTTON'S BALSAMS for brightening the garden during the gloomy days of the rains. Camellia-flowered, Re. 1-12 per packet. Rose-flowered, Re. 1 per packet. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

FRESH Flower and Vegetable SEEDS from best English firms, also fruit grafts plants, etc. Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

SUTTON'S ZINNIAS, the finest in cultivation. Sutton's Giant double, Re. 1-12 per packet. Sutton's double, Re. 1-2 per packet. Sutton's Double Dwarf, As. 10 per packet. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

SUTTON'S Flower and Vegetable SEEDS for the hot and rainy seasons. At their Branch House at Calcutta, Messrs. Sutton are offering none but seeds of the last harvest. Specially recommended: Sutton's rainy season collections of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8, No. 2 (18 vars.) Rs. 6, No. 3 (26 vars.) Rs. 9, No. 4 (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Collection of Country Vegetables (20 vars.) Rs. 3-8. Also Zinnias, Balsams, Brinjal, Gourd, Cucumber, etc., in separate packets. Apply Box No. 10006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Frt. extra. Half advance. POPULAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4038

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old season-grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (stail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111), "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C13267

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

AN OFFICE BROUGHAM FOR SALE—A nice, decent, comfortable, English BROUGHAM is open for sale. Offers nearing Rs. 1,000 are invited by Box No. 8148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R3988

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

FOR SALE.—One 12 seated DODGE VAN, 1920 model in good condition. Please apply to IMPERIAL ELECTRIC AND VOLCANISING WORKS, Lamington Road, near Opera Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.
JA R3920

A BRAND NEW OVERLAND TAXI FOR SALE—A Brand new overland Touring fitted with a new and latest Taxi-Meter is open for sale. Offers are invited by Box No. 8147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3987

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE—10 Ten Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & CO., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3852

A good second-hand MACHINERY like Lathes, Milling machine and Drill Press for sale at a very reasonable price. Apply to Box No. 8153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4002

WANTED—A GREY WINDING MACHINE in good working order. Please state No. of Spindles, Maker and the year of manufacture with price to Box No. 8157 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4013

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

LIVE STOCK.

TREMENDOUS, big, powerful, imported, pedigreed, Great Danes, Boar hounds, and grey hounds pedigreed Irish Terriers and young grey hounds. Apply "DAWES", Cox Town, Bangalore.
MA R4024

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Just RE-OPENED. Enrolments proceeding Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4030

DISTINGUISHED YOUNG M. A. sometime Principal of a High School takes in students to be trained as RESIDENT WARDS under the English Coach System. BEST MODERN EDUCATION given. Apply for particulars to M. A. C/O MANAGER, HINDOOSTAN LTD., Bank Street, Fort.
M R4033

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches up students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE.
M R3999

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13280

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND MONEY on mortgages of properties in Bombay proper. Principals to apply Box No. 8167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4037

WANTED—INVESTORS. Safe investment. Probable earning 1st year 6 per cent. 2nd year 12 per cent. 3rd year 24 per cent or more. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, RANAGHAT COOTON MILLS, LD., 4, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA.
R C13382

THE RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS, LIMITED—Wanted persons desirous of investing their savings for decent profits may apply to THE RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS, LTD., managed by Messrs. A. C. Paul & Co., 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, under a strong and efficient Board of Directors. Works expected to commence by the first part of July next under expert supervision of Mr. I. B. Vidyanta, Textile Engineer (Japan) with practical weavers and educated apprentices.
R C13383

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

WANTED—A secondhand MICROSCOPE for Bacteriological work. Reply to Box No. 8164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4025

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, and SPAGHETTI, Manufactured according to the famous Italian Formula, 9 per lb., in 4 lb. tins, ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Malan, Kangra, PUNJAB.
T C13241

ORDER TO-DAY.—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons. Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Rs. 7. Tagger Rs. 6. Typewriter Oil Rs. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil. Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3993

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repsire to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 13 ...	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicits, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bone disgases, etc.

No OPERATION—No INJECTION.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

Dr. SAM WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantt. Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Money refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO, LTD.

WANTED—A SALESMAN and TRAVELLING CANVASSER for Cement one with technical knowledge of Cement construction preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

THERE will be a very Grand Auction of the very best house hold and office furniture, Carpets and Brass Ware on SATURDAY, at 10-30 a.m. and SUNDAY, 10-30 a.m. Send your furniture in at once if to be included in this Auction.
R4031

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3872

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

WORKS MANAGER required, pay according to experience and qualifications for Charge of Engineering Workshops, Arkonam, number of employes on pay roll at present about nine hundred. Thorough practical knowledge of Metal and Wood working Machinery and Foundry Work, Manufacture of Points and Crossings and Signalling Materials. Experience in Workshops management and office work. Apply with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Madras and S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd., Park Town Madras.
C13346

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS SHRI CHIMNABAI GAEKWAD OF BARODA HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the abovementioned Fund propose to give about 29 scholarships to deserving Hindu girls, who are studying in educational institutions of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sindh and other Indian States.

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the SECRETARY, MRS. SUMANT MEHTA, Syuji Gung, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by 15th of July to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary,
H. H. M. G. S. Scholarship Fund.
Sayaji Gung,
Baroda, 10th June, 1922.
C13356

NOTICE.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held at 5, Council House Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1922, at 12 noon, the resolution accepting the resignation of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co. of their office as Managing Agents of the Company and appointing Mr. Percy Herbert Burn of Shamrock Souter Street, Agripada, Bombay, the Managing Agent of the Company, upon the like terms in all respects as those upon which Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co. held their office, was passed unanimously.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1922.

P. H. BURN,
Managing Agent,
The Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd.
118, Arthur Road,
Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C13351

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

DENTAL SURGEON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointmen of a quarter time Dental Surgeon to take charge of a travelling dental clinic to visit the Bombay Municipal Schools. The Officer appointd will be required to devote 2½ hours on three days a week to the treatment of school children in the schools.

Salary for quarter time Rs. 180 per month.

Instruments and equipment will be provided by the Municipality.

Applications stating age, present and past employment and dental or other qualifications should be forwarded with not more than three recent testimonials to the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, before 20th June, 1922.

(Sd.) R. P. MASANI,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th June, 1922.
C13308

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE KHANDESH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 48th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1921, at Rs. 3-6 per whole Share and at Rs. 0-7-8 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 14th June, 1922, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House," Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 6th June, 1922, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1922. 13347

THE KANTI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO.PANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1922.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves, and are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, 1922, to 8th July 1922, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1922. C13351

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 87 of 1922.

LALJI HARJIVAN, a firm of Bombay Merchants, carrying on business in piecegoods in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market in Bombay ..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

NARANDAS UNKARMAL, a firm of Marwadi Merchants, doing piecegoods and other business at Jalgaon District East Khandesh ..... Defendants.,

To,

Messrs. NARANDAS UNKARMAL, a firm of Marwadi Merchants doing piecegoods and other business at Jalgaon District East Knandesh.

THE DEFENDANTS ABOVENAMED.

TAKE NOTICE THAT the above suit has been brought against you by the plaintiffs Messrs. Lalji Harjivan to recover from you Rs. 1889-5-9 for balance of price of piecegoods sold and delivered including interest at 9 per cent. per annum upto 30th October, 1921, as per particulars mentioned in the plaint herein with further interest at 9 per cent. per annum on the said sum from 31st October, 1921, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are sumoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 4th day of July, 1922, at quarter past eleven in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby requested to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs Attorneys,
5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 13th day of June, 1922.
C13378

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PURSHOTTAM HARIDAS of Bombay, has contracted to sell to my client, the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of indenture of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 176, Khar Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Khoti Tenure situate at Malad in Taluka, South Salsette Bombay Suburban Division in the Registration sub-district of Bandra and known as Lalbagh forming a portion of land admeasuring 1988 sq. yards of Plot No. 6 and admeasuring 1,000 sq yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East Ghol Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the portion out of plot No. 6, on or towards the North by the Kandioli Road and on or towards the South by a portion of plot No. 5A.

V. T. JOSHI,
Purchaser's Pleader.
Bandra, 23rd May, 1922. 13379

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

OUR clients Messrs. MIYAKHAN ADAMJI & CO'S. attention has been drawn to the advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", dated 10th instant, re the sale of certain goods by Public Auction by Messrs. Bennett and Co., on the 14th instant, at the instance of Messrs. Valkert Bros. on account and at the risk of our said clients.

Our clients say that the said goods are not according to the contract dated 27th September, 1921, between them and Messrs. Valkart Bros. and they have nothing to do with the said goods and consequently the said sale will not be at their risk and on their account but at the risk and on account of Messrs. Valkert Bros.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1922.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Miyakhan Adamji and Co.
C13375

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2061 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 9th day of May, 1922.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ERACHSHA DORABJI COOPER, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, a landed proprietor ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. LAXMAN GANPAT, 2. GANOO LAXMAN, 3. DAJI BULKANKAR, 4. ANNA KOOSAYAHA and 5. PANDOO ESSOO all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, tenants of the plaintiff's property, situate at Nos. 5 and 6 Trimbak Parashram Street without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 may be ordered to forthwith vacate and give possession of the compartments of the said structure in their respective occupation to the plaintiff that the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th and 5th defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the respective sums of Rs. 245, Rs. 182, Rs. 21, Rs. 182 and Rs. 182 as rent due from the 1st day of Shravan 1977 to the 30th day of Mah, 1978 and by way of compensation for use and occupation at the same rate from the 1st day of Fagan, 1978, till vacant possession is given by them respectively to the plaintiff of the portion of the premises in their occupation and that the defendants may be ordered to pay his costs of the suit and for further and other relief you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of July, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of May, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 18th day of May, 1922.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
C13357

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, RICH PERSIA CARPETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 18th June at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Queen's Mansion Forgett Street, Gowalia Tank Road, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room in chairs, and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very rich Persian carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, showcases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 16th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

De Deon Motor Car four cylinder six seater in good running order.

By order of the Commandant Auxiliare Force, Bombay.

17 Government horses.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 2 LIFT WORM GEARED WINCHES AND LIFT-GUIDES, ONE HAMILTON COTTAGE PIANO, ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, IRON DOORS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Indian Hotel Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Wode House Road, in the compound of Wellington Mews, near the Colaba Bridge, Surplus building materials of Taj Mahal Hotel, such as large and small teakwood, windows and doors, window framed, iron doors enamelled bath tubs, 2 lift warm geard winches and lift guides, one Hamilton Cottage Piano, 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day and the goods clear away. The property on view:—

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHED AND GREY MERCERISED YARN.
Suit No. 2416 of 1921.
PATHAN v/s. BLASCHECK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of Mr. Khushiram Hiranand (of Nagdevi Street) at Pydhani Tamba Kanta opposite Hanuman's Mandir the following.

Mark. H. B. C. 2717—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Bleached Mercerised yarn No. 2/10.

Mark. H. B. C. 2720—One case containing 30 bundles each of about 10 lbs. Grey Mercerised yarn No. 2/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Murly Mansion, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, very rich plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marole and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils.

The property of Capt. Smith, Manager, Messrs. Bird and Co.

Catalogues are published and the proparty on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BUNDLES OF BASIC STEEL SOFT SHEETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th insant, sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street on account and risk of Messrs. Miakhan Adamji and Co. the following:—

V 27-B. Bombay—500 bundles basic steel soft sheets made in Germany, ex. s. s. "Liebenfels" and now lying in No. 8 shed Alexandra Dock. The lots consists of the following assortments, viz.

100 bundles 4 ft. by 2½ ft. by 6 sheets per bundles of about 1 cwt.

250 bundles 4 ft. by 2½ ft. by 8 sheets per bundle of about 1 cwt.

150 bundles 4 ft. by 2½ ft. by 7 sheets per bundle of about 1 cwt.

The goods to be sold ex Dock Warehouse, cash against delivery orders.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS. SUIT NO. 1052 of 1922.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., V/s.—P. P. Trivedi and Co.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

80 cases plain calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).

The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs Jeena and Co. Godown Ballasis Road near Parsi statue.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTONS LACES, HINGES, SHEARS, KNITTING WOOL, RAZORS, SERGE, HAIR WASH, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following. 1 case Buttons and lace,—5 cases Rings,—3 cases Icilma cream shampoo and hair powder,—6 cases codliver oil,—4 cases Jackel Hair Wash—2 Cases Alle and Hanbury's food—20 Cases Ultramarine Blue 1 lbs packet,—8 Kegs Hydrosolphon Dyes,—3 cases sheare No. 6—8,—3 cases Locks of Millerlock Company. 31 cases galvanized Iron wire gauze,—50 bundles shovels round and square,—2 cases mechanics' Vices,—2 cases choppers garden shears,—1 Bale Knitting wool,—80 packages horse nails crown. M. Brand No. 3 to 7 2 cases English boots and shoes,—3 cases Brass foundry,—1 case stone Pots,—2 cases Vacuum Flasks,—1 case Vacuum flasks picknicks,—20 Rolls white serge,—12 methylated spirit Fans,—1 Kerosine oil Fan.—1 Kerosene oil fan large size,—1 case Kings and Apren File and Damper.

On account and risk of Mr. Noormahamed Haji Suleman Bhimadiwalla.

2 cases American Razors.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property with oil mill known as "The Kohinoor Oil Mill" with the machinery at Parel Road, Chinchpogly.

Suit No. 1931 of 1921.

Parmanandas Jadavji Mody v. Allarakhia Jivraj.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Parmanand Jadavji Modi, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 12th day of July, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses and the bungalow and the mill standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Chinchpogly, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,604 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 666, New No. A/13455 and New Survey No. B/3619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1739 (1) Street No. 91 and bounded as follows:

AUCTION SALE.

—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of late Sir Tharia Topan, on or towards the South by the property of Rahimbhai Alibhai, on or towards the West by Parel Road and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Jamshetji Jeejibhoy subject to the provisions of the agreement dated the day of 1922, and made between Nanabhaie Hormusji Moos, Receiver appointed in the above suit of the first part, the said Parmanand Jadavji Modi of the second part, and the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the third part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale will be held at the Hajee Bunder Depot, Sewree by the undersigned by order of the Controller (Sales) Government Surplus Stores on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 14th, 15th 16th and 17th instant respectively at 2 p.m. (S. T.) daily. The items proposed to be put up for sale are:—

Bolts and Nuts about 180 tons.
Cast Iron Scrap about 300 tons.
Mild Steel Scrap about 20 tons.
Very large lot of Brass hooks and eyes.
Very large lot of Brass buttons.
Large quantity of miscellaneous tools.
Big stock of Brass and Copper wire.
Large quantity of Brass Screws.
A large lot Gwyunes Centrifugal Pumps.
A large lot of Alluminum Tanks.
Cast Iron Pipes about 30 tons.
Lot of Clerk Chapman Geared winches.
Large lot of Copper oil tins.
Large lot Brass and Copper Utensils.
Large lot of Telephone wire.
Steam launch Margereta, Water Casts, Cattle cart, Red-Cross Wagons, Cattle Floats, Table and Ceiling Electric fans, Electric table lamps, Leather Stores, Knives forks and spoons etc., etc.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR, MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD AND WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises by order of the Mortgagees, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Babu Pratapchand Gulabchand in virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th October 1920, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR ROAD ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses or chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road otherwise known as Bhuleshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurdment 541 square yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 222 Collector's New No. 1676 Old Survey No. 37, New Survey No. 616 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5062 to 65 (1) Streets No. 1, 2 3 and 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Part of Lod Bania caste on or towards the East by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole, on or towards the South partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property formerly of Girdher Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey partly by the property formerly of Shri Krishna Narayen but now of Yeshwantrao Ramnath partly by the temple of Chintaman Gangadhar Joshi and partly by the property formerly of Kashidas Rajaram but now of Hirachand Nemchand and on the West by the property formerly of Dayabhai Judaram but now of Hirachand Nemchand which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or shops standing thereon situate in the Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 26.66 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 222 New No. 1687 Old Survey No. 3 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/611 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5065 (2) and Street No. 4A and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East partly by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole and partly by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the South by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Gordhan Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD ON MONDAY THE 19TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement as now ascertained 867 sq yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the property of Keshrichand Rupchand and Motichand, on the West by the Ridge Road and on the South by the property of Jamnadas Narandas and Bhawandas Narandas and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572 New No. 267c Old Survey No. 21 New Survey No. 7242 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3191 and Street No. 96.

PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 261 sq. yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 156, Collector's New No. C1/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 17-3A/7288 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2495 (1) and Street No. 321 and bounded as follows, on the South by Walkeshwar Road, on the North by the property of D. N. Bahadurji, on the West by the property of Taramati, widow of B. G. Gajiwalla and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, application may be made to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT LAMINGTON ROAD, KNOWN AS MANILAL MANSIONS WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghuvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the owner Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property on SUNDAY the 25th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuages tenements and building standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurements 364 square yards (be the same a little more or less) or there abouts and forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 33, 35, etc. New Nos. 13533, 13533, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 old Survey No. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131, 132 and New Survey Nos. 6934, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 4442, 4443 and Street Nos. 67, 69, 71, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nawaba Syed Mahomed Nurul Hassan Khan on or towards the South by the property of Sorabjee Femuljee Raja and his wife on or towards the East by the property of Maneckjee Muncherjee Bottlewala and on or towards the West by the Lamington Road and which is now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Raghuvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS HANUMAN TERRACES ON LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghuvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the owner Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property on Sunday the 18th June, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road now called Lamington Road and which said premises are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 186 and New Survey No. 10/7586 and assessed by the collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" No. 1899 (2) and Street No. 2A and are in the possession of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES RING RABBETH, 5 CASES CONICLE, 1 CASE SLUBBING, 1 CASE ROVING, 2 CASES DOUBLING BOBBINGS.

On MONDAY, the 19th June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of the concerned:—

9 cases Ring Rubbeth Bobbins 5 ins. lift, simple brass shield Wilson Bros'. make 5 cases Conicle Wadia, Pirn 5 ins. lift Brass shield varnished Wilson Bros.

1 case slubbing 10 ins. by 1½ ins. by ¾ ins. Wilson Bros.

1 case Roving 7 ins. by 1½ ins. by ⅝ ins. Wilson Bros.

2 cases Cloubling Bobbins 5 ins. lift Wison Bros.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 17TH JUNE 1922 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), above the show rooms of Messrs. Hyland, Ltd., on Hughes Road, Chowpati very valuable decent made to order household furniture some pieces of John Roberts and Breshaw comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated wares, chesterfield upholstered suites, tapestry lined suites, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, silver show cases, high back chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, fancy teapoys, old carved wood furniture, English ice box, wall clocks gas stoves, K. O. and electric table lamps, cooking utensils, garden pots, etc.

The property of A. Hyland, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.
Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
TO-NIGHT
ANTONIO MORENO
in
THIRD INSTALMENT
VEILED MYSTERY,

A serial whose countless surprises and thrills has won the favour of all true lovers of adventure, excitement and romance. Beset by the strangest enemy who ever connived against a fellow-man, Ralph Moor survives the most sinister and arduous battle of wit and brawn yet presented in screen.

This serial is also being presented at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
Shown for the First time in India the Great Sensational Triangle Film,
"THE RETURN OF RAW EGAN"
featuring
THE POPULAR WILD-WEST-HERO
BILL HART,
also a
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
and
PATHE PICTORIAL
ORCHESTRA
Conducted by
CELASIO DeSOUSA,
Late Bandmaster H. M. S. "MAGDALA"
PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

FERAFUL ODDE CONQURED!
in spite of the numbers and sinister power of his mysterious enemy see how Robert fights a man's fight and wins a man's battle in the.
FINAL INSTALMENT
of our popular serial
WHIRL WIND
featuring
CHRLES HUTCHISON.
(Time and Prices as usual)
Programme also includes
A Complete high class society drama
MARBLE HEARTS
Featuring Favourite of millions
KING BAGGOT
STAR CINEMA
Grant Road.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Bombay, Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY
its new play
on
Thursday, 15th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m.
Saturday, 17th June 1922 at 3 p. m.
Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3. p. m.
SATTECHE GULAM.
OR
"SLAVES BY RIGHT"
Propritors
N.B. No complementary tickets will be allowed for this play.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA
Gandharva NatakMandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 14th June 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit MOOKA NAYAK Acts 3
Saturday 7th June 1922 at 3-0 p.m (S. T.)
Sangit DRAUPADI Acts 3
Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit EKACHA PYALA Acts 5
TICKETS can be had at the Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. Daily.
Proprietor.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Yet Another Universal Gem.
"THE SHARK MASTER"
Featuring the most vigorous of Marculine Stars
FRANK MAYO.
MISS MAY COLLINS
Charles Chaplin's Fiance—appears in this beautiful Picture in a South Sea Role.
" THE SHARK MASTER "
Cast away on a loneley inland with no human habitation cacupd a young ardent innocent girl-with no hope of ever escaping to Civilation—he took her as his Wife; and be stood by her even when the chance came to him to get away.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents,
"THE QUAINTS."
Booking at Roses up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"ALIMONY"
The Story of an Unwanted Wife.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN
"THE SAVAGE WOMAN"
Also
MAJOR JACK ALLEN
IN A SERIES OF SENSATIONAL WILD ANIMAL CAPTURES.
THIS WEEK
"NETTING THE LEOPARD"

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
IN
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
THIS WEEK EPISODES SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT & LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Juanita Hansen
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
WITH
Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most thrillin Sensations! The most baffling mystery!
THRILL! THRILL! THRILL!
Episode 13th. Behind the Curtaine.
" 14th, The Fales of Goddess
" 15th. The Miracle.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15, p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM.

Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Super human powers. Cure diseases without medicine. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis' Secret method. Practice breathing exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME.
P. O. CHODAVARAM. Vizagapatam Dt.
R3910

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARANJO FERNANDES & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Suit That Suits!
"TAILOR-MADE" SUITABLE FOR ENGINEERS AND WORKMEN.

These "suitalls" (suits) are made of olive drab army material (khaki) of special weave. Soft, comfortable and sturdy. All seams are double sewn. Fit perfectly with generous proportions, which allows freedom of movement. More economical and better in every way than old fashioned work clothing Made in U. S. A. under Sanitary conditions. THIS "ALL-IN-ONE" SUIT should not be compared with the cheap drill garments now on the market. *Every Engineer or Mechanic* should have one of these. Stocked in sizes (chest) 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches.

Rs. 25-0 each.

The Advance Motor Co.,
—AUTO SPECIALISTS—
Lamington Road,.....BOMBAY.
Telep. No. 5121. *Telegr.*: "Automotive."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

New York, June 10th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	13,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	2,000
Futures at New York July	..	22 31
,, ,, Oct.	..	22 22
,, ,, Dec.	..	22 01
,, ,, Jan.	..	21 85
Spot Cotton at New York	..	22 83
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	23 25
Futures at New York July	..	22 48
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	21 88
Spot Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	..	11 3/16
Demand Bills	..	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	71 7 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 12th.

July	..	21 63
Oct.	..	21 48
Future at New York Dec.	..	21 24
Jan.	..	21 10

Liverpool, June 12th.

July	..	12 33
Oct.	..	12 1.
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.O. Liverpool Jan.	..	11 81
Mar.	..	11 68

London, June 12th.

Telegraphic Transfers	..	1/3 21/12 Steady
Bar Gold	..	£ 4/11/9 Steady
Silver Spot	..	35 3/8 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 13.

To-day Reuter reported 68 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 506 easier and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 508½ on Office buying. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 509. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 510½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 510 and closed at Rs. 514. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 441 and after sharp fluctuations advanced till Rs. 444½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 437 and advanced till Rs. 461 on buying by offices, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 372 nominal.

To-day there were reports of improved weather in America which apparently caused profit taking in New York and the result was that prices there gave way to about 70 points. We do not think that prices there are likely to go much lower, but rather look for some reaction which would prove as temporary and would advice buying on material breaks.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate demand by mills and shippers for nice Berars. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6.30 P M

Bombay, June 13th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	511
Fully Good Bengal	July	380
Fine Oomra's	July	448
,, ,,	Sept.	464 1/2
Southerns	July/August	514

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	510
Fully Good Bengal	July	376
Fine Oomra's	July	446
,, ,,	Sept.	462
Southerns	July/August	510

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13th.

Description, Super.	Fine F	Good	Good fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	396	376	356 ..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	465	450	435 .. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 1 ..	500	485	470 .. ..
M. G. Central P. No. 2 ..	485	470	455 .. ..
M. G. Broach	520	510	500 .. ..
Southerns	520	510	500 .. ..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 12th June 1922.

Cotton	14097	Bales.
Wheat	12236	Cowt.
Linseed	18784	,,
Rape, etc.	2759	,,
Gingelly seed	2973	,,
Poppyseed	85	,,
Groundnuts	1600	,,
Castorseed	2291	,,
Rice	37454	,,
Myrabollams	4552	,,
Cottonseed	56595	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2533	,,
Jawas	395	,,
Masur	167	,,
Baley	Nil	
Bajra	5289	,,
Coal	2306	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13th.

Bombay.	Market rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Bar Demand	320
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	277
Japan	163 1/2
Singapore	180

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT

June 13.

Bars Gold read Rs. 26/13/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26/14/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95/8.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95/9.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94/1.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate, Bank's selling T. T. 1/13 15/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 1/2.
On London—Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 30 M/st D. A. 1/3 13/16.
Banks buying T. T. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 322.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 342.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 332.
On Japan—Banks selling T T. Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 159.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 277.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 180.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 346.
London Gold ready— sh. 91/9.
London Silver ready—d. 35/6.
London Silver forward—d. 35/6.
Tone of silver—Steady Buyers at 1/8d. over rates.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange—dols. 4.49.
French Exchange—Frcs. 50.40.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.20.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 88,70.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1440.
Prague Exchange Krons. 238.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonods due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed fairly steady with small fluctuations.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperials 1420, India 122, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 16/14 and Eastern 90.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 305n, Apollo 96/4, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1250, By-Dyeing 1556, Bradbury 1180, Century 930, Cent-India 5010, Colaba Land 3550, Coorla 285, Crescent 632/8, Currimbhoy 1930, David 1812/8, Edw. Sassoon 562/8, Elphinston 175, Fazulbhoy 1465, Gokak 233/12, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 695, Jamshed Mfg. 480xd, Kastoorchand 990, Khatao 600, Kohinoor 3585, Luxmi cotton 5400, Madhavrao Scd. 265, Mathuradas 880, M. Petit 4750, Meyer Sassoon 335, Morarji 6800, New Great 980, New City 712, Pabani 955, Pearls 1250, Phoenix 1060, Planet 290, Shapurji 390, Sholapur 18,000, Simplex 1060, Standard 2350n, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 5380, Tata Mill 1100xd, Vishnu Cotton 2460.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ahd. Elec. 750, Alcock 540, B. Burma 575, B. Burma N. I. 162/8pr, Bt-Burma pet 9/12, B. Tramway 142/8xd, B. Flour 1450, B. Steam 242/8, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 290xd, Katni Ord. 295, Katni Defd. 1400, New India 22/8, Tata Iron Ord. 72/8, Tata Iron Defd. 300, Tata Irono N. Ord. +/, Tata Iron N. Defd. 270, Shivrajpur 33/8, Tata Hydro 840xd, Tata Oil 65, and Scindia Steam 10/8.

COLOUR.

June 13th

Quotatrous :—	Rs.	A	P	per cwt
Alizarine 20%	100	0	0	,,
Alizarine 16%	85	0	0	,,
Congo-Red .. Rs. 2 to	2	8	0	per bl.
Magenta Crystals (Small)	9	0	0	,,
Magenta Crystals (Big)	12	8	0	,,
Benzo Purpurine ..	3	0	0	,,
Delta Purpurine ..	4	0	0	,,
Madrasi Fast Red ..	7	0	0	,,
Methyl Violet	5	6	0	,,
Metanil Yellow	2	0	0	,,
Victoria Blue	7	8	0	,,
Nigrosens Crystals ..	3	0	0	,,
Hemetine Crystals ..	1	8	0	,,
Scarlet	4	5	0	,,
Sulpher Black	1	12	0	,,

CHEMICALS.

June 13.

The market continues very steady, however there are no material fluctuations in important chemicals. Sago flour has has slightly gone down, whereas, Farina Japanese has still continued en an unpowered more and is now quoted at Rs. 24 per cent zinc chloride and Magnesium Chloride had some demand, however the rates kept steady. Brown sugar lead kept in demand at Rs. 34; Bleaching powder had no noteworthy changes. Bichromates Soda and Potash, have of late, better animation than preceding weeks.

June 13.

MILL STORES.

The quotations are as follows:—
Heralds Rs. 2/6/0, (market steady: demand poor).
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0, (tone if firm).
Roller Cloth, Rs. 10.
Roller Cloth, (18oz.- Rs. 10/8/0 (no activity.)
Oldham Bandings, Rs. 1/4/0, (no fluctuations).
Lambeth ropes, Rs. 1/14/0.
Card cans steel, Rs. 5/8/0.
Fillets Cyl. and Dof. Rs. 1 (sykes very poor demand).
Fillets stripping Rs. 0/13/0.
Slubbing tubes, Rs. 37 (Japanese).
Rowing tubes, Rs. 32 (Japanese).
Conical pirns 5in. Rs. 6/8/0 (Japanese-dull).

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance ..	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	238
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	18%	86
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1420
,, Contributary ..	125	..	,,		380
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	18%	122
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37/8
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,,	as.10	16/14
Chartered Bank ..	£.	5	£.5 apr-Oct.	.. £.	90
Eastern ..	£	5	£.10	,, ,,	90
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	$125		48%	£ 119
MercantileBank of India	£ 12 1/2	..	,,	16%	£23 1/2
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij ..	500	500	,,	912%	605
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	,,	9%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	86
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	,,	2%	65
Dhond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	68
Khulna-Bagirhat ..	100	100	,,	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	,,	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	58
Pachora-Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	55
Sara-Sirajgunj ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	70
Sindh Light .	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	585
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	68

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	1-13-4	41 8
Bamankua ..	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	220 xd
Katni Cement ord. ..	100	100	,,	12	195
,, Defd ..	40	40	,,	46	1400
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	,,	4-8-4	33 8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct	203	2700
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	,,	..	305 n.
Apollo ..	50	..	..	,,	96/4
Birla mills ..	100	..	,,	,,	90
By. Cotton ..	500	500	March	100	1250
By. Dyeing ..	250	250	Mar-arp.	28	1540
Bradbury ..	250	250	,,	85	1130
Bombay Industrial ..	100	100	,,	18	75
Century ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	56	930
Cent. India ..	500	500	May-Nov.	225	5010
Colaba Land ..	700	700	,,	130	3550
Coorla ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	,,	285
Crescent ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	68	632/8
Currimbhoy ..	250	250	,,	110	1930
David ..	250	250	,,	105	1812, 8
Dawn ..	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	150
E. D. Sassoon United ..	7 1/2	10	,,	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon ..	200	200	May-Nov.	50	562 8
Elphinstone ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	175
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	,,	132	1 65
Framji Petit's	1000	1000	May	153	2100
Globe ..	100	100	,,	..	207/8
Gokak ..	100	100	,,	,,	233,12
Indian Bleaching ..	100	100	,,	,,	195
Indore Malwa ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	695
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	,,	480 xd
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	53	950
Khatao ..	100	100	,,	,,	200
Kilachand mills ..	100	100	,,	,,	18/4
Kohinoor ..	500	500	,,	151/4	3935
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5400
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	,,	28	285
Madhowji ..	500	500	,,	,,	520
Mathuradas ..	500	500	,,	100	880
Manockji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4700
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	335
Morarji ..	1000	1000	,,	350	6800
New Great ..	200	200	,,	70	980
New City ..	10	100	Apr-Oct.	,,	712
Pabari ..	250	250	,,	90	955
Pearls ..	250	250	,,	92	1250
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	1060
Premier ..	100	100	,,	,,	170
Planet ..	100	100	,,	,,	290
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	,,	,,	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	,,	,,	972/1
Shapurji ..	100	101	July	25	390
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	19000
Simplex ..	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	1060
Standard ..	500	500	,,	220	2350 n.
Swan ..	250	250	oct.	102	1200
Swadeshi ..	500	500	Mar-Oct.	200	5380
Tata Mill ..	500	500	,,	,,	1100 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	,,	,,	2450

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	,,	1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	40	750
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway ..	52	52	,,	,,	142 8 xd
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	840 xd

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	132	,,	157	540
B. Burma ..					
T. Corpo ..	125	125	,,	25	575
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	16	162/8 pr
Bombay Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug	125	1450
Bt. Burma Pet ..			Mar-Oct.as 6p8.		9/12
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		242/8
Kemp & Co. .	200		July.	20	140
Marcks ..	100		,,	13	90
New India Insur. ..	25	250	,,	,,	22/6
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	80%	580
Phillips ..	40		July	10%	48
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	53	600
Scindia Steam	20	20	,,	,,	10/8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	75	75	Sept.	13	72/8
Defd ..	50	50	Sept.	81/2	390
N. Ord. ..	75	75	,,	,,	65
N. Def ..	400	400	,,	,,	370
Tata Oil ..	100	100	,,	,,	65
Thacker Ord	100	100	June	,,	540

COMPANY MEETINGS.

MINERVA MILLS. LTD.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Shamuldas presided. The report of the directors for the year ended 31st December 1921 was adopted. It interalia stated:—

The excess of income over expenditure during the year is Rs. 9,743-9-4 which with the last year's balance of Rs. 1,747-12-6 equals Rs. 11,491-5-10. Out of this amount the Directors propose to appropriate Rs. 10,000 to write off the Preliminary Expenses and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,491-5-10 to next year's account. The negotiations for the acquisition of the necessary land for the Mills at Bangalore have been completed, and as a result thereof the Company has been recently put into possession of a very conveniently situated site of about 60 acres near the Bangalore City Railway Station. Unfortunately, however, owing to the legal formalities attending land acquisition proceedings, the Directors were not able to commence the work of erecting the Mill Buildings till the commencement of this month. But now that the Company has secured possession of the site, the necessary building materials are being assembled, and the construction work will be pushed forward ith all possible speed.

ELPHINSTONE MILLS. LTD.

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, when Mr. A. J. Raymond presided. The following annual report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March 1922 was adopted.

The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1922, as certified by the Company's Auditors showing a profit of Rs. 13,68,716-1-1, inclusive of Rs. 42,483-15-6, carried over from last year, which was proposed to be appropriated as under:—

To pay a Dividend to the Preference Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 7 per share Rs. 1,75,000; To pay a Dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of Income Tax to the Ordinary Shareholders Rs. 6,25,000; To Reserve Fund Rs. 75,000; To Provision for Super and Income Tax Rs. 2,00,000; To Depreciation Fund Rs. 2,50,000. To Bonus to staff Rs. 10,000; To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 31,716-1-1; Total Rs. 13,66,716-1-1.

An item in the Balance sheet under the heading of Book Debts of Rs. 1,11,103-4-8 is due by the late Agents. This sum represents an advance made in respect of Agents' Commission and is covered by the amount of Commission due to them for the period during which they were the Agents of the Company.

The questions of deducting Income Tax and Super Tax from the Dividends payable to Preference Shareholders and of obtaining a refund of such tax in respect of dividends paid in the past have been referred to Counsel for his opinion and the Directors will act according to his advice.

APOLLO MILLS, LTD.

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, when Mr. A. J. Raymond presided. The Report for the year ended 31st March, 1922, showing a profit of Rs. 14,70,163-11-1, inclusive of Rs. 4,603-9-7 carried over from the last account was adopted. The report among other things stated:—

A sum of Re. 3,00,000 has already been paid as Ad-Interim Dividend for the period ended 30th September 1921, at the rate of Rs. 6 per share leaving a balance of Re. 11,70,163-11-1, in hand, which your Directors propose to appropriate as under:—

To pay a final Dividend of Rs. 8 per share, free of Income Tax Rs. 4,00,000; To provision for Super and Income Tax Rs. 3,00,000; To Depreciation Account Rs. 2,80,000; To Reserve Fund Account Rs. 1,60,000; To Bonus to Staff Rs. 5,000; To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 25,163-11-1; Total Rs. 11,70,163-11-1.

An item in the Balance Sheet under the heading of Book Debts of Rs. 1,49,907-6-2 is due by the late Agents. This sum represents an advance made in respect of Agents' Commission and is covered by the amount of Commission due to them for the period during which they were the Agents of the Company.

KHILAFAT FUNDS,

The following list of donation received on 7th June 1922, is forwarded for publication by the Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee:—

Nanneh Ghan Sahib Ramnagar N. Tal, Angora Fund Rs. 200; Begam Dr. A. Rehman Bassi, Patiala, Angora Fund, Rs. 30; Haji Abdul Ghafoor A. Hakim, Sirsa, Angor Fund Rs. 6; Haji Abdul Ghafor A. Hakim Sirsa Smyrna Fund Rs. 5; Mohammad A Latif Mahiganj, Ranpur, Smyrna Fund Rs. 2; Syed Abdul Aziz A Majid, Ajmere Angora Fund Rs. 47; The President Kh. Committee Viramgaum, Moplah Angora Fund Rs. 300 and Mullah Rs. 150; A Sympathiser Ajmere, Khilafat Rs. 100 Tar Mohammad Abba Batliwala, Bombay Moplah Rs. 610; Secretary Khilafat Committee, Ankleshwar, Angora Fund Rs. 200; Secretary Khilafat Committee Ankleshwar, Smyrna Fund Rs. 100; Secretary Khilafat Committee Ankleshwar Constantinople Rs. 100; Secretary Khilafat Committee, Ankleshwar, Moplah Fund Rs. 200; Secretary Khilafat Committee Dhandhuka Angora Fund Rs. 125; Id. Collections at Indore, Angora Fund Rs. 200.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S CHARITIES.

During the year 1921, Seth Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, J.P., Mr. Mohandas Kamalsey, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhavri, Chief Judge Small Causes Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Ag: Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhor J. P. acted as the Trustees of the above charities on the 1st day of January, 1921 the balance with the Trust was Rs. 1,49,969-0-4 to this were added Rs. 49,382-9-0 being the receipts of rent of the Trust properties, Rs. 6,604-9-1 being the amount of interest on Government Securities and Rs. 8,984-5-6 being miscellaneous receipts, all amounting to Rs. 64,971-7-7. The gross anual income amounted to Rs. 2,14,940-7-11. Deducting from this Rs. 26,316-13-9 spent for the following charities:—viz:—Boarding, Sadavaret, widows orphans and amity to Shree Gokulnathji Temple at Mangrol Rs. 21,999-2-4 for repairs to the properties, etc. at Bhasker Lane, and Rs. 11,376-8-10 for return of deposits and miscellaneous expenses, all amounting to Rs. 58,892-8-11, the net balance on the 31st day of December, 1921, was Rs. 6,078-14-8. The net balance of Rs. 6,078-14-8 being added to the previous balance, the total balance came to Rs. 1,56,047-15- on the 31st December 1921, of which Rs. 1,50,351-6-9 are invested in Government Securities. Six and a half per cent. Bombay Development Loans of the face value of Rs. 3,000 were purchased during the year under report.

WEST-END CINEMA.

They are producing a remarkable South Sea Picture at the West-End Cinema. It is a universal release directed by Frank Lamelle and is entitled "The Shark Master." Frank Mayo plays the principal hero, assisted by Miss May Collins, who is engaged to marry Charlie Chaplin. All the mystery and romance that always attaches to a story of the South Sea Islands is here, with some realistic scenes of a fire at sea and the sinking of a huge liner in mid-ocean. The strange, religious rites and customs of the South Sea Islands are faithfully reproduced.

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN SCANTY IN INTERIOR

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The storm in Bay is crossing the Bengal coast just to the east of Saugor Island and is moving in a northwesterly direction. It will carry the Monsoon towards the United Provinces. Rains continue scanty in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in east Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point one and a half inches, Akyab two, Tezpur and Calcutta one, Saugor Island three, Burdwan two, Berhampore, Mymensingh and Dinajpur one and a half, Cuttack and Darbhanga one, Naya Dumka two, Jaipur a half, Marmagoa two and Kanwar one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa and east of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Readings past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minima past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Jne to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 12th	96.1	64.4	66	..	0	0
Jask ..	97.4	68.4	66	..	0	-0.07
Do. 12th	94.0	83.6	84	..	0	-0.07
Muskat ..	110	90.0	73	..	0	-0.14
Do. 12th	104.5	91.2	15	..	0	-0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	105.5	86.3	46	..	0	-0.13
Rawalpindi ..	105.9	70.4	42	..	0	-0.41
Lahore ..	101.6	83.3	50	..	0.42	+0.34
Hissar ..	101.2	77.1	57	..	0.32	-0.20
Ambala ..	104.6	73.2	39	..	2.78	+2.34
Delhi ..	101.4	76.4	61	..	2.06	+1.5
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	109.2	86.1	49	..	1.37	+1.24
Jhansi ..	110.3	86.9	31	..	0.16	-0.05
Cawnpore ..	107.9	84.2	38	..	0.70	+0.15
Allahabad ..	113.9	86.2	32	..	0.06	-0.26
SINDH AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	106.7	86.0	53	..	0	-0.0
Karachi ..	90.6	82.0	74	..	0	-0.13
Ajmer ..	99.8	68.4	51	..	0.71	+0.39
Jaipur ..	105.2	73.0	65	0.51	0.93	+0.57
Kotah ..	109.6	82.6	40	..	5.34	-0.81
Mount Abu ..	86.4	66.0	65	..	0	-0.49
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj ..	96.2	77.6	70	..	0	-0.33
Dwarka ..	90.8	82.2	77	..	0	-0.51
Veraval ..	94.5	83.3	82	..	0	-0.78
Baliker ..	104.1	76.5	53	..	0	-0.56
Bhavnagar Para ..	102	80.0	65	..	0.33	-0.87
Surat ..	94.1	80.4	68	..	0.06	-1.17
Ahmedabad ..	105.3	82.5	59	..	0.33	-0.34
Deesa ..	106.8	74.0	57	..	0.00	-0.14
Neemuch ..	103.7	76.4	37	..	0.06	+0.18
Indore ..	109.3	77.9	65	..	3.36	+1.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	104.1	82.5	4	..	3.36	+1.58
Nagpur ..	104.4	83.7	38	..	1.10	+0.77
Hoshangabad ..	108.5	80.0	34	0.02	2.23	+1.03
Khandwa ..	103.5	79.1	64	..	0.39	-0.53
Akola ..	109.0	78.6	42	..	0.77	-0.97
Amraoti ..	98.0	79.3	56	..	0.31	-1.89
Wagpur ..	98.7	80.7	47	0.06	0.55	-1.54
Chanda ..	99.1	82.0	59	..	0.53	-1.57
Raipur ..	107.1	87.1	39	..	0.72	-0.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	87.2	79.4	83	0.04	6.69	-0.50
Ratnagiri ..	86.1	75.3	86	0.36	7.39	-3.89
Harmugoa ..	80.9	75.0	97	1.81	16.16	-3.98
Karwar ..	83.1	75.0	88	1.65	9.64	-6.81
BOMBAY DAGGAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	100.5	75.2	61	0.08	0.59	-1.58
Ahmednagar ..	98.8	71.0	76	0.16	1.51	-1.47
Poona ..	93.4	72.4	72	..	0.11	-2.07
Sholapur ..	97.2	76.4	63	..	0.60	-1.91
Bijapur ..	92.4	71.4	67	..	1.26	-0.60
Belgaum ..	80.2	68.4	90	0.06	0.32	-3.06
Aurangabad ..	92.9	71.8	52	0.16	1.78	-0.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.0	76.0	66	..	1.12	-0.38
Hyderabad ..	94.2	76.6	61	..	0.34	-1.79
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	89.9	76.7	76	0.50	10.84	-5.65
Calicut ..	88.6	77.6	91	0.03	4.92	-10.22
Cochin ..	87.4	76.8	87	0.35	6.57	-8.31
Colombo ..	86.2	78.7	83	0.16	5.11	+0.46
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	101.6	83.2	56	..	0.69	-1.38
Bellary ..	95.1	75.7	68	..	0.09	-0.97
Cudappah ..	102.2	82.0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.
(VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	19 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 3
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. H. Prasad will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—"Esperanto and Universal Brotherhood." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies. Mr. C. Tedeman will preside.

SHREE VALLABH EXHIBITION.

Extra hours viz. from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. are reserved for ladies, to-day (Wednesday), and Saturday next (the 17th inst.) in Shree Vallabh Exhibition of purely Swadeshi Khadi and Swadeshi articles, which is held at 3rd Bhoiwada, Goolalwadi, Bombay, when meetings will be held over which Shreemad Goswami Gokulnathji Maharajshri ("Moti Haveliwala") will preside.

The Exhibition is open to all communities.

TO-DAY'S LADIES' MEETING.

To-day a public meeting for ladies only will be held at 3-30 p.m. when leading lady speakers will address the gathering.

On Saturday next a joint meeting of ladies and gentlemen will be held at 5 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

A THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Bombay Port Trust Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Secred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 18th June 1922 at the Cathedral Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

"GUINEA WORM DISEASE."

Lieut.-Colonel W. Glen Liston, I.M.S., will deliver a lecture on "Guinea Worm Disease" at 7 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) in the Lecture Hall of the Sanitary Association in Princess Street. There will be no charge for admission and all those interested in the subject and in the outbreak, which has recently occurred in the City, are cordially invited to attend. The chair will be occupied by the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All Congress Volunteers (pledged and others) willing to do active work regularly, in connection with Khadi propaganda, are requested to call at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at Gonardhan mansions, New Bhatwadi Road, Girgaum, on Saturday the 17th instant between 7-30 and 9 a.m. and 4 and 5-30 p.m.

For a joint meeting of ladies and gentlemen, on Saturday next see under the head "Shree Vallabh Exhibition.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

It is hereby notified that the next meeting of the Senate will be held on Thursday, the 29th June at 5-45 p.m., instead of on Wednesday, the 28th idem.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May 1922 was 869, of whom 393 were females and 476 were children, and the daily average attendance of patients was 32.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO. LD.

This company has declared an ad interim dividend of 6¼ p. c. per annum for half year ending 31st January, 1922. The smallness of the dividend is due to the world depression in prices of petroleum products last year, though the position of the company is quite strong. By the time the year ends when the accounts would be issued, it is expected that it would reveal better state of the affairs in its dividend earning capacity.

THE "HORNBY ROAD TAILOR" ROUNDED UP.

The "tailor" who by his clever ruse of giving temptingly low offer of Re. 1-9 for the making of a blouse (including inner lining) cheated several Indian ladies as reported in this paper the other day, is now stated to have been rounded up, and is now safely confined in the Phaltan Road Police-station. Some of the people who were taken in by his trick has identified him, but it is certain that there are many victims of his ruse who, if they only knew that he has been cornered would do "the needful" in the matter. Those who have been duped would be advised to go to the chowky and lodge their complaints to enable the police authorities to launch prosecutions against him.

JEWELLERY STOLEN FROM SHOP.

T. R. Poonaswamy, a diamond-setter, having his shop in Ambawadi, Girgaon, has reported to the Police that he was given about a month ago sixty-four diamonds by Mr. Shavaksbaw Nooroji, of Santa Cruz, for making a pendant. These he placed in a tin-box along with a ring, a gold pin and other diamonds and emeralds in a drawer of his table in the shop on Sunday night and retired. In the shop, near the table, slept a motor-driver and on the verandah three of his workmen. The door of the shop was left open as it was too hot. The complainant got up at 7 a.m. on the 12th instant when he found the sixty-four diamonds, valued at Rs. 371, three emeralds, sixteen other diamonds, sixteen pearls and seven rubies, in all jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 1,399 missing from the box.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF HUNDIES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith of C I. D charged Mulchand Raichand with theft of two letters containing ten **hundies** and one railway receipt.

Mr. Sakharam Waman Joshi said he was Manager of Messrs. Motilal Manekchand. He received a letter on the 20-3-1922 from one of his constituents enquiring why he had not acknowledged receipt of his letter dated 13-3-1922 containing ten **hundies** and one railway receipt. The total value of those **hundies** was above Rs. 5,000. He replied he had not received any letter and asked for details. About the 25th of March he received a reply and in consequence he communicated with the various constituents not to honour the **hundies**. His enquiry showed that one **hundi** for Rs. 1,000 was honoured by the firm of Thakersy Hirji. About this time he was sent for by the C. I. D. office and shown one **hundi**, which was honoured by the firm of Thakersy Hirji. The police also showed him a railway receipt.

Gourishanker Jeshanker, another witness, stated that Moolchand, Nanalal, Varjivan and Shamji and some others used to go to Share Bazar and pick up letters lying on the table. If they got any cheques or **hundies** they used to ask witness to go and cash them. A few days after Holi a man had caught Nanalal in regard to a hundi of Rs. 4,000. That man demanded from Nanalal Rs. 2,000 to let him off. Subsequently, Varjiwan settled it for Rs. 1,000. The stipulated money was paid with a wrist-watch and a ring in addition.

Nanalal Narsharam, who is charged with forgery in another case, after being duly warned, said a **hundi** of Rs. 1,000 was presented to a firm but they asked for a reference before they honoured it. Next day witness was paid Rs. 1,000 by the firm of Thakersy Hirji. He kept to himself Rs. 400 and the balance of Rs. 600 was taken by Moolchand.

Cooverji Mulji, Cashier of Thackersy Hirji, then said he had honoured a **hundi** of Rs. 1,000 presented by Nanalal.

Ishwarlal Chunilal Kavishwar, Inspector, C. I. D., then giving evidence, said he had investigated the case himself.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Deshpande for the accused, pleaded for mercy and requested the Court to deal with the accused leniently.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 660 or in default six months' further imprisonment.

AN OLD MAN'S CRIME.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sergeant Fergusson charged Rustomji Pestonji (68) with cheating in respect of Rs. 8-12 on the 29th of May 1922.

The evidence showed that the accused went to Pherozshaw Bomanji, proprietor of New Confectionery, Tardeo on 29th of May last and bought cakes and butter north Rs. 11-4. He had two ten rupee notes and asked for change. Witness Phirozeshaw gave him Rs. 8-12 and asked for the notes. Accused searched his pockets and said he had forgotten the notes. Witness therefore sent his servant Kanji Kana to accompany the accused to his house and fetch the money but the accused disappeared on the way. He was arrested near the Parsi Punr Asylum at Chowpaty on the 4th instant and handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and in view of his previous convictions was sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month more.

KILLING A NEIGHBOUR'S DOG.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 100.

Last week before the Ag: Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Olivera, one Mr. Thorpy was charged with causing a mischievous act under the Criminal Penal Code. The charge against the accused was that on 21st ultimo he killed a valuable dog of his neighbour, Mr. Vakharia, without the slightest cause or provocation. It seems that Mr. Vakharia's dog went into the compound of Mr. Green presumably after a cat or rat. Mr. Thorpy, who resided temporarily with Green, it was alleged shot down the poor animal and when Mr. Vakharia went near the compound of Mr. Green to protest against the action he was told that the dog had been killed because it trespassed into the compound.

It was further alleged that Mr. Thorpy declined to let Mr. Vakharia remove the dead body of his dog which had been lying in his compound; whereupon Mr. Vakharia lodged his complaint before the Police Officer of Dadar Police Station who arrested and charged the accused as above.

The accused admitted his offence before the Magistrate, but denied having prevented Mr. Vakharia from removing the carcass of the dog. The Police Officer, however, stated that the accused had admitted before him that he did not consent to Mr. Vakharia's removing the carcas.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of doing a mischievous act, and fined him Rs. 100.

The amount recovered was ordered by the Magistrate to be handed over to Mr. Vakharia.

CORNOR'S COURTS.

TRAMWAY DEPOT ROOF COLLAPSE.

1 KILLED—19 INJURED.

On Monday night at about 10 o'clock twenty workmen were engaged by the B. E. S. and Tramway Company in their depot at Colaba, in removing an iron casting weighing about 13 tons from a trolley on to the wooden blocks on the floor. While the work was being carried out, the roof above, where they were at work, suddenly collapsed and almost all the men were more or less injured. One of the labourers, named Gahaji Ramjitji, aged about thirty, was killed on the spot and his body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner. After the body was identified, the inquest was adjourned.

The other injured labourers, also were removed to the G. T. Hospital where seven were detained for treatment, whilst the rest were treated and allowed to go home. Enquiries are not yet complete as to the cause of the collapse.

DEATH FROM A LOAD FALLING.

At the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Lakhsi Rewana, a dock labourer, aged about thirty-two. The evidence showed that the deceased, along with other labourers, was engaged in removing bags of rice which were being lowered from a steamer at No. 6 Shed Alexandra Dock, by means of a winch, when a load suddenly came down with the chain to which it was attached and struck the deceased, who was knocked down. He was removed to the godown where he expired shortly afterwards.

A number of labourers said that no warning was given by the man on the steamer, whose duty it was to give warning, when a load was being lowered. The load came down as they were removing bags which had previously been lowered. If a warning had been given the labourers would have moved aside.

Gulam Hoosein, the winchman, said he got the order from the foreman to lower a load and he did so. He saw afterwards that a labourer had been injured. Witness could not see the labourers as they worked on the wharf.

Yoosuf Suleman, the foreman, said his duty it was to give orders to the winchman to hoist or lower. He gave the order for lowering a load of bags of rice and then went to the side of the steamer and warned the men on the wharf to take care, but they did not move. When witness saw them he told the winchman to stop, but he did not, and the bags fell on the deceased.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by a load of bags of rice falling on him owing to the omission of the foreman to give previous warning of the lowering of the load.

THE FOREMAN CHARGED.

The Foreman, Yoosuf Suleman, of S.S. "Nagina" was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with causing death of Lakhsi Rewana by rash and negligent act and further hearing was postponed.

CITY'S DUST PROBLEM.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT ON ROAD REPAIRS.

The Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality has forwarded for the information of the Corporation, statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled and repaired and the new roads built and acquired during the half year ending 31st December 1921.

In forwarding these statements, the Commissioner takes the opportunity to draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that during the past two fair seasons a distinct improvement has been effected in the condition of the principal roads. He writes:—

To take the three principal avenues of traffic (1) the Western Avenue from Colaba Station via Sandhurst Bridge and Hughes Road to Worli and Mahim is in good order for most of its length. The principal subsidiary roads along this road are also in good order; e.g., Woodhouse Road, Mayo Road, Walkeshwar, Ridge Road, Tardeo Road, Warden Road and Clerk Road. They have all been tarred, many of them for the first time. The tarring of Girgaum Back Road and Nepean Sea Road is in progress.

(2) The Central Avenue—Colaba Causeway, Welling on Fountain, Hornby Road, Crawford Markets, Parel Road, Suparibag Road, etc. The section from Wellington Fountain to Crawford Markets is in good order with the exception of the portion of Hornby Road which is now being laid with Asphalt and will be completed before the monsoon.

(3) The Eastern Avenue—Wellington Fountain, Custom House Road, Frere Road and Reay Road. The surface from Wellington Fountain to Fort Street is in fair order though the road is merely a waterbound road. From Fort Street northwards the results of the attempt that is being made by the Corporation in conjunction with the Tramway Company to put the whole road in a proper condition are now beginning to be evident. The section between Fort Street and Carnac Bridge where both bodies have completed the work of tone-sets shows, what an improvement will be effected by the completion of the whole road on these lines. The work of bottoming and putting in stone-setts on the northern section is in progress and will be continued. The work already done by the Tramway Company in this section is a distinct relief to the traffic.

Turning to the other roads in the Town it may be claimed that some progress at least has been made. Sandhurst Road, for example, has been remade almost from end to end and when the few remaining sections have been completed and tarmacadam substituted for waterbound construction within the portion of the road occupied by tram lines, this road will be in such a condition that it will be possible to maintain it permanently in good repair and will be worthy of the buildings erected on it. Similarly Lamington Road from its junction with Arthur Road southwards has been constructed on proper lines and furnishes an important avenue of communication. In the Fort area the smaller roads are generally in good condition and tarred. The same cannot be said truthfully of most of the other areas in the City; but even here there has been some progress.

A large amount of work has been done in tarring the tram-tracks. Unless this is done all over the town the dust nuisance can never be eliminated. The construction of such roads as Girgaum Road, Kalbadevi Road, Abdul Rehman Street where the tram-tracks occupy the major portion of the street and yet the traffic is heavy presents considerable difficulties. There can be no doubt that the first step should be to tarmacadam the tram-tracks, and I think that if this is done it will be adequate to treat the Municipal portion of the road similarly. The fact that the Municipal portions are of slight width and that many setbacks have still to be taken, makes it difficult to put down permanent foundations.

BITUMINOUS WORK.

The new bituminous form of construction with concrete foundations has been completed from Crawford Markets to the South side of Khatla Baug, and it is anticipated that the whole of Hornby Road as far South as Flora Fountain on both sides will be finished before the Monsoon breaks. Less progress has unfortunately been made with bituminous work than was originally hoped; but the result as far as can be judged at present appear to be satisfactory.

On the whole, I think, it may be said, that the Road Department has demonstrated its ability to cater satisfactorily for traffic other than heavy lorries and bullock carts. It is attempting to cater for the latter class of traffic by the form of construction adopted in Frere Road and to some extent by bituminous formation; and if these attempts prove satisfactory, it will only remain for it to extend its activities so as to comprehend all the roads in Bombay. I am satisfied that even apart from the facilities afforded to vehicular traffic, from the point of view of health and comfort alone, there is no object more desirable than the provision of dustless and easily cleaned roads. I shall not be satisfied till every road in the City whether small or great is tar-bound or otherwise rendered dustless."

"THE POWDER PUFFS."

"The Powder Puffs" the new Musical Company which comes direct from London, arriving Bombay next Friday per P. and O. S.S. "Macedonia," will open at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night, June the 19th for a short season. The Company come with excellent Credentials, the majority of the artistes having earned big reputation in London and the principal provincial theatres in England. Miss Suzanne Verney is a classical dancer who has just terminated a long engagement with C. B. Cochrane's big London Pavilion success." The Fun of the Fayre. Miss Evelyn Green is a soubrette from Oscar Ashes' phenomenal success "Chu Chin Chow." Sybil Desmond is from Dalys Theatre, London. Miss Neta Corre, the Low Comedianne of the Company (according to the home papers) is a lady with a big reputation, she being an artiste with a great personality and a wonderful smile. The pianist is Muvrial White the well-known London Entertainer at the Piano. The male members are:—Bert Hamill, Comedian; Mayness Fisher, Tenor; Consul Layton, Baritone.

It is a far cry from London to Bombay and it is exceedingly plucky and venturesome for a manager to exploit a new company particularly at this time of the year—so it is upto the Bombay Theatre-goers to give the "Powder Puffs" a big reception on their initial performance on Monday night.

The Plans of seats are now open at Rose and Co.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

BOMBAY GRAIN MERCHANTS VIEWS.

The Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, has submitted to the Government of India, their opinions re. Risk Notes. In the course of their memorandum the Association say:—

The Grain Merchants' Association are greatly interested in the question of Risk Notes as grain and seed of all sorts is mostly booked under one or the other Risk Notes. Of late the experience of this trade has been that Risk Notes are obtained more and more frequently and without sufficient reasons and claims repudiated on the most flimsy grounds.

RISK NOTE A.

This Risk Note is obtained for such vague reasons as "Liable to wet", "Liable to drnage", "Single bagging", "Sewing defective", "Loosely packed", etc. Sending stations can at their sweet will bring the goods under any of these headings and refuse at Railway Risk, goods which are not defectively packed nor in bad condition as is required by the Risk Note "A." In many instances it has been proved even to the entire satisfaction of the Railway authorities that the Risk Note was unjustly obtained although the packing of such goods was entirely sound and the condition of the same was good. In spite of repeated instances and proofs, the Railway authorities have never taken any strict steps to stop such practice of obtaining Risk Notes unjustly.

The Railway authorities are also at present sole judges to decide the question of packing, etc., and at almost all up-country stations sound and good packing is said to be unsound and defective which in Bombay (destination) has been proved and held to be sound. Apart from this nearly every consignment at present is pilfered (as has also been found by the late Railway Police Committee). Yet the claims are always repudiated for the loss caused by that pilferage under the pretext of Risk Note A.

At present almost every consignment booked either at Railway Risk or Owner's risk A, is delivered to the merchant in an unsound state.

A few bags are always delivered in slack condition (which is generally due to theft) and if the consignment is at Railway Risk the claim for slackage is paid and if it is at owner's risk A, the claim is repudiated. From the accompanying vouchers it will be seen that bags booked containing about 2 maunds and 30 seers or 2 maunds and 20 seers, etc., i.e., either half or little more than that, is delievred short. In one case a consignment of 67 bags was booked from Poona to Wadi Bandar Invoice No. 68 of 4-10-19. At Wadi Bandar 4 bags were found slack and only weighed 0-15, 0-20, 0-25, 1-0, total 2-20, against 10-32 the invoiced weight, i.e., 8-12, were found short only in four bags. There were no sweepings found and the Railway Company's attention was drawn to all these facts, yet, the usual reply of Risk Note A, being held was given.

The consignments accepted at Railway Risk are securely and soundly packed and the cause of slackage is pilferage. It is therefore a surprise that all consignments booked at Owner's risk are only pilfered, but not a single consignment out of thousands booked at Owner's Risk A is pilfered, for never the Railway Company has paid claims for such and have always stated that Risk Note A is held for insecure packing and the Railway is free from all responsibility, i.e., the Railway always contends that in all cases the loss in Owner's risk consignments is due to the reasons stated in the Risk Note Form A in spite of the clear proofs of pilferage as otherwise the Company is liable for the loss caused by the theft.

At present the lower staff to shirk off all responsibilities obtain Risk Notes unjustly so that where care and precaution are necessary the same are not taken and neither they nor the Railway Company have to suffer for it.

To remedy this, this Association suggests that in cases where Owner's Risk A has been obtained if it is proved at destination or anywhere that the goods being in sound and good condition and being well packed no Risk Note under Form A ought to have been obtained, the Railway Company should pay the costs incurred for such proofs and the sending station should be departmentally taken to task for obtaining Owner's Risk A unjustly. This would minimise the complaint of unjust obtaining of Risk Note Form A.

Together with the above modification this Association suggests that the present vague wording of last para in the form that is Station to ———— Station harmless and free from all responsibility for the condition in which the aforesaid goods may be delivered to the consignee at destination and for any loss arising from the same should be modified as follows:—The words "For the condition in which the aforesaid goods may be delivered to the consignee at destination" should be omitted and instead of the last word "same" "aforesaid condition" should be substituted.

RISK NOTES B AND H.

The wording for the above Risk Notes are very vague and wide.

It should be provided in the Risk Notes B and H that loss caused through fire on account of the negligence of the Railway Company should be borne by them. This is for the loss of complete packages.

As regards the partial loss or damages caused by rain or any other reason the Railway Company is free at present from all responsibility although the same may be due to any wilful negligence or even pilferage by Railway servants.

This Association suggests that the present Risk Notes should be altogether abolished or the wordings of these Risk Notes should be amended or the Owner's Risk rates should be so kept as to give concession to the sender and that there would be no chance of different interpretation and that the Railway should be held responsible for the loss of complete packages due to any cause whatsoever.

Regarding Risk Note C, the Association suggest that either it should be abolished entirely or it should be modified to make it obligatory on the Company to prove that they have taken proper care of the goods as to their covering, when the latter is torn in transit.

DEATH OF THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.

STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

We regret to announce the death of His Highness Thakur Saheb Sir Waghji Ravaji of Morvi, at Morvi on Monday morning. His Highness for some time past, had been suffering from paralysis which proved fatal on Monday last. The Thakur Saheb was born on 17th February, 1858 and succeeded to the **gad** on 17th February 1870. His Highness was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and had toured in various parts of Europe and America. His Highness administered the affairs of his State in person. Of late his administration has been very strongly criticised both in the Press and on the platform. His Highness had lately appointed Sir F. C. O. Beaman as administrator in his State.

The Thakur Saheb was also the Jagirdar of Amerdi, in Cutch. He belonged to the illustrious family of Jarera Rajputs, which has given ruling houses to Cutch, Nawanagar, Malia and other States. The Thakur Saheb claimed to be a descendant of the Rao of Cutch, who, it is reported, fled to Morvi in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The territory was subsequently confirmed to the family by the Cutch ruler.

On account of the untimely demise of His Highness, the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., with which he was largely identified was closed yesterday as a mark of respect.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. (6) BEAT Y. M. C. A. (0)

Play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed for yesterday at the Cooperage ground. The kick-off took place punctually at 5-4 p.m.—the contstants of the day were King's Scottish Light Infantry and the Central Y. M. C. A. Teams: The day's play was an extremely one-sided affair, the K.S.L.I., scoring no less than half a dozen goals without evoking a single response from the Red Triangle men: The Y.M.C.A., team gave a very sorry exhibition of themselves and on the form they displayed yesterday they should deem themselves in making their exit with only a verdict of six goals against them. Not that the men were an awkward lot or decidedly unpromising material. The reason for these one-sided affairs appears evidently to be that most of the teams have had no practice or at least only had very little practice. No team could expect to be licked into shape or attain respectable form without having some previous training. Results such as yesterday's go all the more to show that Football must be taken more seriously by the Sporting Clubs of Bombay—if ever that noble game is to pass its amateur stage.

The K.S.L.I. Team proved distinctly good. Their was good understanding between their forwards and this contributed in no small degree to their success. Their back line was exceptionally strong and Sgts. Evans and Oliver took good care to see that no straggler of the Y.M.C.A. forward line evaded them and made a surprise attack on their citadel. Lee, Newman and Millard in the K.S.L.I., forward line distinguished themselves and divided six goals equally between them.

The game opened with Y.M.C.A. showing some attack, but this proved a false lead. The Infantry man soon wrested the initiative and transferred operations into the Y.M.C.A. half with the result that three goals were secured before the whistle for the temporary respite went off. Play after half-time was of a piece with play in the first half. The Y.M.C.A. forwards hardly crossed the centre line more than half a dozen occasions. The ball was practically confined to the Y.M.C.A. goal area. Three more goals were secured in this half, bringing the total up to six goals. The Y.M.C.A. Custodian Dodds played a good game, and effected many saves. A penalty kick in favour of the K.S.L.I. was saved with marvellous skill by Dodds. When the game ended the score stood thus:—

K. S. L. I. ..... 6 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

The Teams were:—

Y.M.C.A. Goal:—Dodds, Full Backs, Dare and Constabe Half Backs, Rogers, Parks, Browne, Forwards Nibblet, Martin, Ernst, Abbot Heirley.

K.S.L.I. Goal:—Sgt. Smith, Full Backs. Sgt. Evans, Sgt Oliver; Half Backs, Sgt Travel Lt. Carter, Henson, Forwards; Pt. White, Lee, Newman, Millard, Kelly.

The Umpire was:—Mr. I'wood.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Brigade Staff vs. G. I. P. 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS, LIBERAL C C

The following match played on the Islam Gymkhana ground at Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday at 2-30 p.m. Results: the Islam Gymkhana won by 18 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr. H Masih c Kambata b Havewala	10
F A. Lotia c Kambata Acharwala	17
J J Barodawalla c Kamyata b Havewala ...	9
Mr. I. A. Shakur b Acharwala	2
Mr. M. A. Hafiz c and b Havewala	1
Mr. Mirza M. Beg l-b-w, b Havewala	4
Mr. K. H. Contractor, capt.) c and b Havewala	30
Mr. P. B. Irfani b Acharwala	10
Mr. S. M. Khatkhatry c and b Acharwala	9
Mr. A. Karmally st. b Acharwala	2
Mr. Mohomed Yusuf Ismail not out	0
Extras	5
Total	90

LIBERAL C. C.

Mr. K. K Irani b Masih	9
Mr. Wadia b Lotia	1
Mr. J. Balsara st b Khatkhatry	29
Mr. D. Havewala c Shakur b Khakhatry ..	6
Mr. N. Daruwala b Masih	0
Mr. D. Kambata c Karmaly. b Khatkhatry	4
Mr. Sadorwala l-b-w b Masih	1
Mr. S. Bharucha c Barodawala bb Khakhatry	1
Mr. Acharwala not out	15
Mr. Manekshaw b Khatkhatry	0
Mr. J. Shroff b Lotia	6
Total	72

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

At Lords, Middlesex beat Somerset by an innings and 235 runs. For Middlesex, Hendren scored 187 not out and Crutchley 108. At Manchester, Lancashire beat Notts by an innings and 108 runs. R. Tyldesley scored 105 for Lancashire and in Notts second innings Cook took 7 wickets for 23 runs.

FEATHER WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

In twenty rounds' contest for feather-weight championship of Europe Billy Matthews of London beat Arthur Wyns, Belgium, on points.

RACE IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Betting on the Royal Hunt Cup:—
15/2 Stratford, 9/1 Crubenmore, 10/1 Pondonald, 100/1 Silver Image, and Invergarry, 100/3 Montserrat and Black Gown, 100/7 Scamp, and 100/6 Tettrabbazia.

LATER.

Silver Image was scratched from the Royal Hunt Cup at nine on Tuesday.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

TRAP LAID BY G. I. P. RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

HUNDRED'S OF PASSENGERS ROUNDED UP.

For sometime past hundreds of passengers have been travelling daily to and fro by the suburban trains of the G. I. P. Railway without tickets or season passes. Enquiries made by a representative of this paper yesterday morning go to show that the G. I. P. Railway Company have suffered a heavy loss as many suburban passengers travel without tickets. The Railway authorities have now been taking drastic steps. The Victoria Terminus Superintendent, held an inspection of tickets without notice on the morning of Friday last, and as many as 470 passengers were conveniently caught in the trap. Some of them had left their season tickets at home, while the great majority of them had no tickets at all. Those passengers who paid double fares calculated from the starting point of the train and had sufficient coins in their pockets, did not undergo any inconvenience, but there were others who had no money with them and who were detained and were eventually asked to give their names and addresses and allowed to go away. However, the Railway authorities recovered the fares from them during the course of the day.

The Railway authorities, again, inspected the tickets of suburban passengers by surprise on Tuesday morning at Victoria Terminus, with the result that 294 passengers were arrested. Of the number passengers thus caught, as many as 215 paid double fares on the spot and the names and addresses of the other 79 passengers were taken down as they had not enough money to pay double fares. The authorities hope to recover the fares from them. The check on Friday does not seem to have produced the desired effect on suburban passengers.

There seems to be general animosity prevalent among the travelling public with regard to the vigilant examination of tickets of local passengers, but it should be noted that if a passenger enters railway premises with insufficient money to pay his fare for his destination his action constitutes deliberate fraud played upon the Railway Company.

Yesterday morning six passengers travelling by the suburban trains of the G. I. P. Railway were prosecuted for travelling on date expired tickets before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Esplanade Police Court and were fined Rs. 2 each. In another railway case, which was disposed of on Monday by a bench of Honorary Magistrates at the same Court, one Yeshwant Govind, a clerk in the Electrical Engineer's Office was prosecuted for making alteration in the date of his season pass. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

The railway authorities, it appears, do not prosecute local passengers having no tickets or season passes, as far as possible, and they always deal with them leniently; but when in a particular case they find it is hopeless to recover railway fare, they prosecute the passenger and get him fined.

SUNNI ANJUMANI- ISLAM.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the Sunni Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, at Kambekar Street, on Thursday, the 8th June when Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor presided.

Two memorials were discussed at this meeting. The first was addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, requesting to fix the term of the appointment of the Police Commissioner of Bombay for a period of full five years. The second Memorial was addressed to Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, the President of the Municipal Corporation, of Bombay, protesting against the motion of Mr. W. T. Halai brought before the Corporation entirely prohibiting the slaughter of cows in the city of Bombay.

The Chairman explained to the meeting the object of both the Memorials. It was afterwards proposed by Moulvi Abdul Halim Behari and seconded by Moulvi Syed Mahamad that both the Memorials be adopted and that the Chairman be authorised to forward them to the authorities concerned.

The motion was carried. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

Objecting to Mr. Halai's proposal the second memorial states:—

I may now be permitted to give expression to the sentiments of Moslems in declaring that there is absolutely no desire on their part to cause unnecessary pain to the feelings of their Hindu brethren, with whom they have lived in neighbourly friendship for centuries, and to assert with all the emphasis in my power the most earnest and sincere wishes to live in perfect amity, concord and friendship with their Hindu brethren—a friendship which is mutually esteemed and prized, and which, I fervently hope, nothing will ever disturb. But the question under reference is of so vast a magnitude and importance, involving cherished religious tenets and practices that no reasonable objection can be taken to the attitude of the Moslems on this question, on my lodging on their behalf a respectful but firm and emphatic protest against the motion of Mr. W. T. Halai.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

It is very pleasing to note that this popular charitable Institution is making steady progress. This year also its Matric results have been very satisfactory. Out of 8 students sent up for the School Leaving Examination, 7 have successfully passed the examination, which means that out of 22 students hitherto sent up in 3 batches 17 have passed the test with the first attempt. The Institution gives free admission to poor boys and provides them with books if necessary. Though many Bombay schools have increased their scale of fees in all classes, the Vidyalaya continues its old policy of charging only nominal fees to offer the fullest facilities to middle class people.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS: Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Asociation in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarks:—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable"

...."The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisemet purposes.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 14, 1922.

SECRET HISTORY.

It has been emphasised often in the House of Commons that the Ottoman Empire has brought its punishment upon its own head. "By entering the war on the side of the Central Powers, Turkey laid herself open to the severest punishment the victors may think fit to mete out". This is what people who do not trouble to weigh the question are fond of saying. And if the premises they enunciate are conceded they proceed to the wild conclusion that the punishment of Turkey should take the form of allowing Greece to annex territory almost entirely Turkish both as to population and as to ownership of the soil. We may expect to hear much of the same confused reasoning in the near future. All the signs point to it. A "case" is being worked up for Greece and in order to bolster up that case and to fortify those who obey Zaharoff's orders, Dr. Mark Ward has been interviewing Lord Balfour in London and pouring into his ears horrid tales of Turkish barbarity. It is, therefore, reasonable to examine very briefly the assertion that Turkey deliberately chose the path of evil in 1914—that she entered the war through motives of sheer malevolence or because of the unutterable folly of those who guided her in this step. We need not recapitulate in detail what has been said very often in these columns concerning the pre-war attitude and policy of Britain towards Turkey. Suffice it to repeat that Turkey menaced by Russian ambitions looked to England repeatedly for help and for advice, and received only opposition, open or veiled, even where her most laudable attempts at setting her house in order, and at purging of corruption the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire, were concerned. England, the Mother of Parliaments, discountenanced the attempts of Young Turk reformers who sought to save their country and rehabilitate its reputation. Then, and only then, friendless Turkey turned to Germany for assistance and sympathy. All this has already been stated and proved on countless occasions and platforms where the friends of justice and Turkey have pleaded that fair treatment be accorded the Ottoman Empire. In August 1914 Turkey had every reason to fear that the Allies would, if they were victorious, give Russia, as a reward for Russian services in the war, a free hand in the matter of Russian designs on Constantinople and Turkey-in-Asia. Russia's designs were no secret to the world of diplomacy and were very well known and feared in Turkey. That the fear was justified no honest student of Near Eastern history can deny.

But even Turkey's most tangible fears of Russia might not have sufficed to precipitate her into taking sides in the world war had she not been treated to evidence of British "friendship" before ever she declared herself a belligerent. We do not refer only to the confiscation of Turkish warships built in British yards—and, perhaps, armoured and accoutred by the great "British" munitions firm over which Sir Basil Zaharoff presides. At the very moment when the English, French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople "solemnly" offered to guarantee the integrity and independence of Turkey if she remained neutral, Russian armies were already operating against the Turks. *Russia, the Ally of England, attacked Turkey before Turkey entered the war.* Further, in his book "The Turks and Europe" M. Gaston Gaillard tells of a definite intrigue set on foot by British statesmen whose object was to incite Greece to attack Turkey, *while the latter was yet a neutral State.* The historic proclamation circulated in India and dated November 2nd 1914 referred to the "regret of Great Britain" that war should have broken out between Britain and Turkey. It attributed the outbreak of hostilities to *"the ill-advised, unprovoked and deliberate* action of the Ottoman Government." And yet in a letter dated September 7th, 1914, M. Venizelos declared that Admiral Kerr had previously waited formally upon King Constantine *to urge him to attack neutral Turkey.* M. Gaston Gaillard states that "King Constantine is said to have laid down as a necessary condition to his consent that Britain should guarantee the neutrality of Bulgaria *and should contrive to bring Turkey to afford him a pretext for opening hostilities.*" We are further told that "Admiral Kerr, speaking on behalf of the British Government, is reported to have given him (King Constantine) full guarantee on the first point, but with reference to the second point he hinted that *he thought it unnecessary to seek for a pretext or wait for a provocation,* as the Hellenic policy constantly evinced a feeling of hostility towards Turkey". The italics, of course, are ours. Now, if this story be true—if it is an authentic piece of the sordid secret diplomacy which has made the word "Diplomat" to-day tantamount to the epithet of "Spy" or "Intriguer"—we can judge how hypocritical was the proclamation of November 2nd 1914 which lulled the suspicions of the Muslims of India so effectively. That the promises made in a proclamation which opened upon so hypocritical a note should all have been broken is not, perhaps, surprising. It is extremely unlikely that the Turks had not heard about Admiral Kerr's amiable mission to Athens many weeks before the Russian attack on Turkey and the pressure brought to bear upon the Porte by Germany forced Turkey into the war. And to-day British politicians conspire with the Greeks against defeated Turkey as they did before Turkey was an enemy.

The Greeks have just bombarded the unfortified and open town of Samsun after giving the Turkish military authorities the long grace of an hour in which to destroy all the munitions in the town. The Turks have protested to the Supreme Council against this outrage. Needless to say, nothing will transpire. There will not even be an enquiry. But if Ottoman Greeks are deported from the coastal region near Samsun the heavens and the hall of the House of Commons will ring with imprecations on the Turks for their cruelty to Christians. There is only this one difference between the sordid intrigues of to-day and those of 1914. When Britain sought to cajole Greece in 1914 the Muslims of India and the world were deluded and contented in their ignorance of the truth. But when Greece cajoles Britain in 1922 the world of Islam sees through every sorry makeshift and plot—and the world of Islam is very far from being contented in its wisdom. The intrigues bid fair to over-reach themselves—if this consummation has not already come about.

MYSORE FINANCES.

Mysore is in the throes of a distressing financial situation, and the question of Ways and Means rightly formed the burden of the Dewan's address to the Mysore Representative Assembly. "The problem of finance", the Dewan told the Assembly, "transcends all other problems in these times of general dislocation of international exchange, trade and commerce, and of labour troubles, strikes, disputes and general industrial unrest in every country in the world. Here in Mysore we have felt the shock of these disturbances like the rest of India and have besides to contend against other local factors to be explained later, which have also contributed to undermine our financial position. The problem here as elsewhere is how to balance the budget. Almost every country in the world and every province in British India is suffering from excess of expenditure over revenue in a very large measure due to the aftermath of the War, the economic effects of which have gained considerable momentum during these past few years of so-called reconstruction. The situation is due not to any one cause but to the cumulative effect of several factors, the chief of which may be summed up in high prices, increased cost of living, unstable exchange and inflated currency together with a shrinkage of revenue in certain directions." While this is generally true, the present chaotic condition of finance in Mysore has largely been the result of the failure of the authorities in the past few years "to balance the budget". Encouraged by the generally prosperous condition of the State, owing to high prices of materials fetched during the war, and an expansion of revenues, the administration embarked upon a policy of financial extravagance in the name of expanding the activities of Government. The tendency was "to outrun the constable"; and the sound principles which should guide the administration in financial matters that had been laid down in the past by one or two of the ablest—and most disinterested—financiers, were ignored by their successors in office, with the result that for four or five years past the State has been incurring deficits. The reason for these deficits was that when there was a shrinkage of normal revenue, "it was found impossible to adjust the expenditure to the revenue in consequence of a defect in the application of the scheme of Financial Settlement which had led to the growth of recurring expenditure against non-recurring accumulated balances at the credit of departments and in excess of the rate prescribed in the settlement". The deficit reached its high water mark during the regime of Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, and the State was brought to the verge of financial bankruptcy. Late in the day, a Special Finance Commitee was appointed, superfluously it seems, to review the financial position of the State and formulate proposals for restoring equilibrium. The object was excellent, but where was the need for a Committee, whose qualification for its appointed task was not particularly strong? The purpose of this Committee could have been achieved if the Finance Department had been asked to keep strictly within the limits of solvent finance, prescribed so long as 1905 by Mr. Basu, the then Controller? In his proposals for a financial settlement, Mr. Basu enunciated the following principles:

(1) That all expenditure on administration should be met entirely out of the ordinary normal revenue;

(2) that the mining revenue should be wholly set apart for financial reserves, namely, famine reserve, railway capital reserve, and reserve for special non-recurring expenditure; and

(3) that the Cauvery Power revenue should be used entirely for building up the depleted cash balances and for further outlay on new installations.

These principles were ignored, and four years later, Mr. Chakravarti, another able financier, had to deplore that—

"The ordinary expenditure on Civil Administration has been allowed to grow to such an extent, that even taking the whole of the mining revenues into account, we can make only admittedly inadequate provisions for extraordinary public works and hardly enough for city improvements, can lay by only the small sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for famine reserve, cannot make sufficient provision for necessary railway capital expenditure and are unable to keep anything at all for special non-recurring charges of large magnitude which we may be called upon to incur at any time."

Since then, the position of the State has gone from bad to worse and the financial bungling, however camouflaged on a large scale, has brought the State to the verge of ruin. To-day, the Dewan has been constrained to admit that—"in the zeal and eagerness to finance these schemes and projects, no provision could be made for reserves and the uncertain items of revenue as well as revenues received from capital works and investments have been made use of to meet the additional heavy liabilities undertaken under recurring expenditure. This could not perhaps be avoided owing to the heavy and onerous programme of capital works to which the State had been committed, but the increase in expenditure as indicated by the inflated figures in recent years does not really and truly represent the exact degree of expansion in the administration of the State." Now, this is a very significant admission and the State is confronted "with a position of recurring deficits". In the coming year again, there will be a heavy deficit of Rs. 21 lakhs, and this amount has been arrived at, after effecting various economies in several branches of the administration. "How far any further reductions and retrenchments are possible is a difficult question", says the Dewan, "but Government are now dealing with the several recommendations of the Committee (referred to above) and without anticipating the decision of Government I may venture to say that if the total of such further reductions can be brought to about Rs. 7 lakhs the utmost that can possibly be done in this direction would have been achieved." We agree with the Dewan that it is not necessary to over-estimate the improvement that may be effected in the financial position by retrenchments only, and it is desirable to improve the State's normal resources. It is a big task in the present condition of affairs, and how far it is possible of achievement is problematical. There are certain considerations which chill the heart of the most ardent admirer of Mysore, and one of them is the penny—wise and pound—foolish tendencies of the administration. Not long ago, a correspondent drew our attention to the desire of the authorities for show and ostentation and their partiality for saddling on the State superfluous officers on fat salaries. And so long as this tendency is there, hardly any improvement can be looked for in the finances of the State. Besides, there are many measures waiting to be undertaken for the moral and material development of the people, and these cannot be neglected without producing ultimately a dangerous reaction. We may refer in passing to the incompetent railway administration of the State, and the jobbery and corruption that obtain on the Mysore railways. Next comes the Bhadravati Iron Scheme, in regard to which "there is a considerable amount of public feeling, akin almost to alarm." The scheme has already cost the State more than two crores' outlay and nobody can say with any precision how much more this white elephant of a scheme will swallow up. The brilliant prospects that were held out by the "experts" of the Managing Agents (Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co.) have already evaporated, and there is little chance of the scheme proving a profitable venture as far as one can foresee. We concur in the Dewan's view that "at this stage it will be highly undesirable to stop further progress on the scheme, which is nearing completion, and to seal up the plant, to open it for working at a later stage when the market conditions improve." The scheme is a gamble, as far as we can see, launched upon the buoyant hopes, obviously held out by the Tata Company's "experts", and the State now finds itself on the horns of a dilemma. We can only echo the hope of the Dewan that in the end things will somehow right themselves and favourable results will follow from the gamble. The Dewan is a robust optimist and "inspite of the depressing factors that now threaten to hamper the administration", he hopes to be able "to carry the State further forward in the path of progress and prosperity", and we sincerely wish him every success in his valiant efforts.

Notes of the Day

A Greek Victory.

The Greeks have issued a Naval communique about the great victory of Samsun. is a typical Greek victory. All the conditions necessary to such were present. An unfortified town, no enemy warships in the vicinity and women and children to be killed by shell fire—there are what your modern Greek warrior considers ideal conditions of warfare. General Dyer, whose great moral victory at Jallianwalla Bagh resembles the Greek achievement at Samsun might through Sir Basil Zaharoff's good offices join the Greek Navy. It will feel like old times to the General. The Greek ultimatum, we are told, gave the Turkish Commander of the town an hour in which to destroy all munitions in the vicinity. Even had the latter been disposed to comply with the demand he would have found it impossible to carry out its terms and the bombardment would have proceeded. The bombardment was clearly the thing the Greek Commander desired, not the destruction of munitions. The ultimatum was a mere pleasant formality. General Dyer, it will be remembered, did not bother about an ultimatum or any other formalities at Amritsar. He was out to kill. But in all other respects his action was on all fours with that of the Greek Navy off Samsun, and, after all, a short hour is not too long to wait while the assurance remains of being able to kill women, children and non-combatants in an undefended town. Even a Greek can curb his blood-lust for an hour so long as the delay does not entail any possibility of assistance reaching the intended victims.

Candour.

Lala Harkishen Lal is a Minister and, presumably, now a Moderate. Under the circumstances his views on the alien bureaucrat should carry some weight with the bureaucracy. Lala Harkishen Lal has enjoyed opportunities of studying the British bureaucrat in India at close quarters. He has moreover been able to study the bureaucrat in that part of India where unrestrained bureaucracy flourishes best. And he summed up the species very pithily indeed when he told the Frontier Commission:—"What I have in mind is this, that prestige stands in the way of everything. To put it bluntly, an Englishman is as bad or as good as a wild animal. Unless you put him in a cage, as it were, by certain laws and regulations he would be inclined to act as wild as anybody else. The Government of India have been looking to prestige rather than to the question whether a particular Englishman is working for the prosperity and the peace of the Province or not." This, of the finest Civil Service in the world in its native haunts and spoken by an alleged friend of the bureaucracy! Few, however, but will not concede its truth. But Lala Harkishen Lal did not stop at the bold heresy we have quoted. He told the Frontier Commission that if the fault of maladministering the Frontier lay with the Government of India, "he would change the Government of India." So that the only difference of opinion between this Minister and the Congress is that while the Congress believes the Government of India are grievously at fault, the Minister merely suspects as much. Also, while the Congress seeks to change the Government of India Lala Harkishen Lal is quite prepared to be convinced that the change is necessary. Lala Harkishen Lal's opinions, he stated, were formed as long ago as 1907, and he saw no reason to change them now. It is surprising that a Minister's familiarity with the official machine should not have affected the contempt he held for it ere ever he had studied its works closely.

Amerities.

A more or less esteemed Calcutta contemporary accuses us of gross negligence—no less than the fact that we ignored Lord Reading's last speech on Retrenchment. As a matter of fact we gave vent to our feelings on that subject in a leading article—though had we indeed suffered Lord Reading's words to pass without comment we would not have been unduly abashed by the rebuke meted out to us from Calcutta. We would even have ignored so momentous matter as reproof from a Calcutta paper were it not for the fact that the reproof bestows on us a title intended to make us squirm. We are called the "Angora Chronicle." The suggestion that the "Chronicle" is the only paper in India which deals accurately and fairly with news from Angora is one calculated to make the staff of this organ order larger sizes in Gandhi caps forthwith. So touched are we by this tribute, that we hasten to return a compliment and bestow another well-merited title. Our acknowledgement are due to "Capital"—or shall we say?—to a Capital which is certainly not Indian.

Indians in South Africa.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak has, once more, called attention to the seriousness of the issues involved in the passing of the Rural and Local Dealers' Licenses Ordinance and Local Township Ordinance by the Natal Provincial Council. The situation will be rendered intolerable for the Indians in South Africa and, as Mr. Polak puts it, a fatal blow will be dealt to the welfare and very existence of the South African Indian population when the third ordinance is added enabling the Corporation of Durban to pursue a policy of racial segregation and to insert, in pursuance of that policy, a clause forbidding an Indian to become an owner or a transferee of land or to reside on or to occupy it. It was the Natal Government which invited the Indians in the second half of the last century and gave an undertaking to afford them rights of acquiring land and holding property as soon as their period of indentured labour was over. Natal is to-day the Garden Colony of South Africa and it is Indian labour that has largely made it so. The rights of the Indians have been repeatedly acknowledged in the past and the latest agreement known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement is clear on the point. It will be nothing short of an open breach of the original contract of indenture and a violation of the agreement of 1914, which protected the vested rights of Indians if an ordinance of the kind above referred to is rushed through the Council and is confirmed by the Union Government of South Africa. It is an undisguised fact that the white settlers cannot stand, what they call, "unfair" competition with the Indian traders in the South Africa Market. Because an Indian can live frugally he can afford to sell his commodities at a cheaper rate. An Indian trader, therefore, is an eyesore to the Europeans. The Rural Licensing Ordinance deprives an Indian of all safeguards of Justice against arbitrary refusal of the licenser to permit him to pursue his ordinary avocations. The Town Franchise Ordinance is also, subversive of the very elementary rights of citizenship. If the New Ordinance obtains the necessary sanction the Indians will be reduced to utter helplessness and the only course open to them—and that is what the white settlers are aiming at—will be to bid farewell to a land which their forefathers made habitable. The Indians have made it abundantly clear that they cannot tamely submit to a legislation laying down humiliating conditions. They are determined to guard their rights as citizens and live in South Africa as equals of the "whites" and as self-respecting domiciled Indians.

The "Ghetto" Policy.

The whole trend of the policy of the white settlers with regard to the Asiatics in South Africa is to force the Indians to leave the country or to isolate them and keep them in conditions of perpetual subordination. The policy of segregation—the old "Ghetto" system of mediaeval Europe—aims at driving the Indians to a narrow coast-belt of Natal reserving the highlands for the Europeans. It is no wonder if reactionary legislation culminating in their commercial and residential segregation generates intense bitterness in the hearts of Indians. It remains for the Indian Government to approach the Union Government and to ward off the disaster threatening the Indian community in South Africa. The Viceroy gave a sympathetic reply to the South Africa Indian deputation in March last in the course of which His Excellency said:—

"So long as the Indians do not enjoy full Parliamentary and Municipal franchise throughout the Union, the Government of India feel that they cannot wholly dissociate themselves from responsibility for the welfare of a community whose very existence originated in an organised system of recruitment to which they were in the past a consenting party."

But when will his Government take action suited to these words?

BURMA REFORMS.

SOLICITUDE FOR FORESTS.

DEBATE IN COMMONES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

In the House of Commons, Lord Winterton moved that the draft rules under the Government of India Act which are required to give effect to the notification of the Governor-General constituting Burma a Governor's province under the Act be approved, subject to the following modification in the draft of the Burma electoral rules. On page 4, rule 4 in the first proviso, omit "of the following constituencies, namely Rangoon, general Rangoon, Indian Mandalay and urban and general constituencies" and insert "plural member constituency."

In the rule 4 omit second proviso, schedule one, page 24, column 3, against entry "Tavoy" in column one after "Tavoy District" insert "excluding Tavoy Municipality. The House approved the rules.

VOTE TO WOMEN.

In moving the draft rules, Earl Winterton pointed out that the rules followed very closely the corresponding rules framed in 1920 with a few important differences, for such example, women have vote on the same basis as men. Women in Burma, said Earl Winterton, as regards the influence they could exercise on public life, were in a very different position from the women in India and there were reasons for removing the disqualification in the case of Burma which did not apply to India. Two important additions to the transferred subjects made in the case of Burma, namely, the European education and Forestry, had been made with the entire approval of all the authorities who were consulted. The effect of the Committee's recommendation for adoption of payment of two taxes as a basis of franchise in Burma, would be to enfranchise practically all heads of households. As far as could be estimated, there would be an electorate of three millions including the rural electorate of two and two-fifth millions. The minimum age of the electors would be fixed at 18 instead of 21 as was the case in India because persons became liable to two taxes at that age.

Continuing, Lord Winterton expressed the opinion that the arguments for special community representation were overwhelming and it was the only way in which certain communities could obtain a fair representation in the new Council. He had consulted Lord Peel with regard to the suggestion that the power to split the plural member constituencies into single member constituencies should be made general, and this alteration had been made. Concluding, Lord Winterton said that by these rules, the House was taking another important steps in the progressive development of the self-governing institutions in parts of the Empire mainly inhabited by races other than their own. As a Tory, he was convinced that the British history of the last century had proved up to hilt the possibility of constant devolution of functions from imperial to other representative Governments within the Empire without affecting the strength or cohesion of the whole Empire in the long run, and the impossibility of maintaining the Empire by any other method.

DESERVED ACCEPTANCE.

Colonel Wedgwood declared that it was absolutely essential that the Bill should pass. The Burmese regarded the Bill as reactionary but it was far ahead of a similar legislation for other provinces of India and deserved acceptance as a step forward in the representative constitutional Government. He said it was a real democratic constitution so far as franchise and transfer of powers were concerned and paid a high tribute to Mr. Whyte, the Chairman of the Reforms Committee.

Major Glyn hoped the administration of the Burmese forests would still be reserved.

Colonel Yate appealed to the Government to abandon the pernicious system of diarchy.

Mr. Bennett expressed great misgivings with regard to the transference of forests but hoped the Minister in charge of Forests would be urged to be careful with his trust and not to listen to popular clamour for wasteful and hazardous concessions.

Major Ormsby-Gore regretted Burma was still regarded as a part of India and not as a separate dominion. The Burmese had a distinct nationality and the evolution of Burma would probably be quite different from that of India. He paid a tribute to the Forest Administration of Burma as one of the finest in the world and hoped it would still be possible to minimise a grant of communal representation in Burma because it tended to stereotype racial and religious difficulties and prevent cohesion. He expressed the opinion that the Reform Scheme was generally satisfactory and hoped it would be effectively worked in a spirit of true co-operation by all sections in Burma.

Sir H. Craik expressed grave doubts and feared that the Reforms might ruin the Burmese forest industry.

Earl Winterton, replying to the debate, re-emphasised that all authorities who were consulted agreed to the transference of forestry although the Burma Government's acceptance was reluctant. Everybody realised that handing over of the Forests was attended by a certain amount of risk, but there had never been a progressive constitutional development not involving some risk. In view of the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma that the transference of Forestry would be taken as an acid test of the sincerity of Reforms. Lord Peel made no option in action he had to take.

MINOR AMENDMENTS.

A number of minor amendments were moved by Colonel Wedgwood and negatived, but the following were moved and agreed to by Lord Winterton:—

"In schedule 2, page 25, rule 2, sub-rule 2, after 'that on' insert 'general rural.'"

"In schedule 2, page 26, rule 4, after 'agricultural year', insert 'as head of the household and liable to pay thathameda tax.'"

Lord Winterton contended that this was necessary in order to remove an ambiguity, as there was no intention to enfranchise other than the heads of the households who pay a tax.

"In schedule 2, page 27, rule 7, omit 'a member of the Senate or an honorary fellow, or a fellow of a university, or a graduate of a university of not less than three years' standing, and insert 'a fellow or an honorary fellow or a registered graduate of a university.'"

Lord Winterton contended that this was necessary because at present there were no graduates at the Rangoon University of three years' standing, as the University was only constituted in 1920. It would also immediately enfranchise the Burmans who took degrees at the Calcutta University and persons who had taken degrees at the Rangoon University since its inauguration.

SEPARATION OF BURMA FROM INDIA.

Col. Wedgwood moved the omission of draft notification of number three of the electoral rolls, as he thought that it was most desirable that a door should be left open for the separation of Burma from India. He looked forward to seeing India a Dominion under the British Crown, and Burma a separate Dominion.

Lord Winterton declared that the amendment did not affect the root principle of the relationship between Burma and India, which, doubtless, would be discussed in the future.

The amendment was agreed upon.

Lord Winterton's resolution, as amended, was agreed upon.

The debate lasted five hours.

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPEMENT.

SERIES OF MEETINGS AT COLONIAL OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Parliament reassembled to-day after the brief Whitsuntide adjournment. There was a good attendance. A busy session is anticipated. Mr. Churchill postponed his statement on the Irish negotiations, a step which confirms the impression of the satisfactory progress of negotiations which has already been strengthened by a series of significant meetings at the Colonial Office, to-day, when Lord Middleton, Lord Denoughmore, Lord Andrew Jameson and Dr. Bernard, representative of Trinity College, Dublin, joined the conference. They are all Southern Unionists. Other members of the Conference were Mr. Churchill, Mr. Griffith, Mr. O'Higgins and Mr. Kennedy, who is the legal adviser to the Provisional Government. Subsequently Mr. Churchill met Sir J. Craig and Lord Londonderry. The former meeting is regarded as the most important development

MT. EVEREST EXPEDITION.

KING'S MESSAGE OF GOOD WISHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12

Sir Francis Younghusband, at a meeting of the Geographical Society to-day, announced that the Mount Everest Committee has received a message from the King trusting that the same success which attended the reconnaissance would crown their efforts in the final attempt.

OPINION OF "DAILY CHRONICLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The leading article in to-day's "Daily Chronicle," on Burma's new constitution, eulogises the Burman qualities and abilities, and says that no exception can be taken to the present self-government proposals, but the question of a prompt application is another matter.

Official delays (not the least of which occur at Simla where the Burmese affairs—to put it mildly—are not marked for expedition,) have been very mischievous and galling.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN BURMA.

REFORMS LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 12.

The "New Burma" which previously suggested acceptance of Reforms under protest yesterday published articles counselling people against boycott which would prove wholly disastrous.

The "Rangoon Mail" writing from the standpoint of Indians in Burma says the position is difficult as Burmans have ignored Indian nationalists and the boycott party proposes no alternative. Therefore if Indians cannot accept the General Council of Buddhist Associations' programme, they will be divided. The article which is supplemented by another written by Mr. S.A.S. Tyabji clearly considers N.C.O. at present not workable in Burma. Mr. Tyabji emphasises that N.C.O. may cease, if reforms are found not to be less than the promises suggest. He points out that in Burma non-violent Non-co-operation is impossible and Burmese popular feelings have not been shocked or hardened as Indian feelings are by political grievances and repression. The changed attitude in these two papers signifies that the future of reforms is very hopeful.

FRANCE & SOVIET.

RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Paris.—The British reply to M. Poincare's memorandum on the Hague Conference has evoked a long statement by the French Government which, while noting with satisfaction certain points in the British reply, generally maintains the French standpoint and reiterates the necessity for the powers to present a pre agreed plan to the Russians. The French Government considers the procedure suggested by Great Britain as equivalent to a withdrawal of the Allies' memorandum to Russia. France recognises the Russian Government's right to requisition but contends that the restitution of property should be a rule and compensation the exception in view of the fact that compensation will inevitably be illusory. The French statement asserts that the system proposed by France will be accepted by the Soviet Government if it is put to it unanimously. It advocates the banishment of all political discussions from the Huge meeting, refuses to accept forthwith any reduction whatever of the French war claims and again demands effective guarantees for pre war loans to Russia.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO HAGUE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

London.—The British delegation to the Hague Conference is leaving to-morrow. It numbers about forty and includes representatives of Australatia, South Africa, India and Canada.

NATIONALIST FEELING IN GERMANY.

DEMONSTRATRATIONS & COUNTER-DEMONSTRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Berlin.—That the National feeling is still high in Germany is evidenced by the demonstrations and disorders which have taken place at Koenigsberg and Munich.

The Government forbade the Reichswehr to participate in demonstrations in Koenigsberg in commemoration of Hindenburg's victory at Tannenburg, but both the Reichswehr and Marines disobeyed, and the latter marched in procession with loaded rifles.

Hinderburg held a parade.

A counter-demonstration by the Labour party resulted in many casualties, including a workman killed by a bayonet charge.

Ebert, visiting Munich, was hooted and jeered by the crowds of Monarchists, who had pulled down the Republican flag over the station prior to the President's arrival. The Trade Unionists lined the streets and conflicts ensued, but there were no casualties as there were no soldiers presents.

DEATH OF GERMAN RFBEL LEADER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Berlin.—Kapp who was the leader of the 1920 rebellion has died as a result of a eye complaint at Leipzig, where he was awaiting trial.

MURDER OF A PROSTITUTE.

A SENSATIONAL CASE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Extraordinary interest has been aroused by the Home Secretary's action in reprieving the death sentence on Ronald True, an ex-air officer, and ordering his committal to the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. True was sentenced to death for the murder of a prostitute, the jury rejecting the plea of insanity. The Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence and respite was granted on the report of three distinguished alienists to whom Mr. Shortt referred the question of True's mental condition. The newspapers contrast the decision with the execution of pantryboy, Jacoby, for the murder of Lady White in the West End hotel despite the jury's recommendation to mercy and a public petition. True is reputed to be the son of a titled woman.

Justice Avory in charging the Grand Jury at the Exeter Assizes hoped the few cases on the list were symptomatic that the post-war recrudescence of crime was abating. Referring to the True case he said it was doubtful whether the abatement would continue if infliction of penalties was left to the discretion of the Harley Street specialists.

NEW TATA DEBENTURES.

TOTAL ISSUE OF £ 2000000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The new Tata debentures will total pound two millions sterling issued at a fraction under 98, with interest at seven per cent.

It is understood that the result of the first examination held in India for the Indian Civil Service will be announced shortly.

LATEST "THRILLER."

RUSSIAN GOLD FOR "GANDHI'S ADHERENTS"!

"MORNING POST" REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" reports that Zinoviex, President of the Third Internationale, at a meeting of the Central Committee of Russian Communists, being called on to disclose propaganda payments, said that seven million gold roubles had been spent in supporting and maintaining revolutionary spirit amongst Mr. Gandhi's adherents in India.

SAMSUN BOMBARDMENT.

PROTEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE & ANGORA GOVTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Reuter is informed that both Constantinople and Angora Governments have protested to the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople against the bombardment of Samsun, on June 9th, as a flagrant violation of international law and principles of humanity calculated to paralise all peace efforts.

SUFFERINGS OF SYRIANS.

REV. ORMUZ REFUSED PERMISSION TO LAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Sydney.—The Federal authorities have refused permission for Reverend Ormuz an Anglican Minister to the Syrian community in Chigao, to land. He intended to lecture on the sufferings of the Syrians and support the view that the existence of the disabilities in the way of the properly domiciled Indians in the Commonwealth was incongruous when compared with the recognised status of the Indians in Mesopotamia.

DR. YEN.

CHINA'S NEW PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Peking.—Ex-foreign Minister, Doctor Yen, has been appointed Premier.

"5 PROMINENT S. A. NATIONALISTS."

REPORT OF ARREST INCORRECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Pretoria.—The alleged arrest of five prominent nationalists for high treason, as reported on June 12th, is incorrect.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE ENDS.

BALLOT FAVOURS ACCEPTENCE OF EMPLOYERS' TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The Engineering dispute, which has lasted for three months, has now been settled. The Amalgamated Engineering Union ballot resulted as follows:—

75,478 votes in favour of the acceptance of employers' terms.

39,423 votes against.

PANIC CONDITIONS ON VIENNA BOURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

Vienna.—Panic conditions on the Bourse prevailed yesterday, a pound recording 100,000 crowns, being equivalent to a thirty per cent rise since June 9th. This is attributed to the unfavourable reports of the prospects of credits.

The Bourne has been closed.

ALLAHABAD MOTOR DACOITY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Captain Hennessy, Cantonment Magistrate to-day resumed the hearing of the Allahabad Motor Dacoity case when Durga Prasad, accused arrested recently was put up with the other accused. He was defended by Mr. J. Simson. Ikram Khan, motor merchant, Benares, identified some of the accused as having come in the American 'Commonwealth' six-cylinder car to his place on 29th April to buy petrol and make some purchases. They informed the witness that they had come from Calcutta and were proceeding to Fyzabad. Some more search and identification witnesses were examined.

PLEA FOR EQUALITY.

MR. SASTRI'S SPEECH AT MELBOURNE.

INDIA'S RECOGNISED STATUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Melbourne.—Mr. Sastri delivered an excellent speech at a luncheon of the Royal Colonial Institute, to-day. Sir James Barrett presided and there were many prominent people present.

Replying to toast of his health, which was proposed by Senator G. F. Pearce, Mr. Sastri delivered a forceful and appealing address. He said he did not hesitate to call the object of his mission simple and reasonable. He was delighted to see some Australian statesmen putting their cards on the table. Granting of franchise to the local Indians would not necessarily be considered as encouraging the Indians to demand similar concessions from the Government of India. He added that the existence of the disabilities of the properly domiciled Indians was incompatible with India's recognised status at the Imperial Conference. The Australians knew they were enjoying in India advantages not yet open to the sons of Indian soil. He concluded fervently "We Indians in Australia ask nothing but equality. You dare not, you cannot and you will not deny it."

MR. SASTRI'S MISSION.

HOW FAR AUSTRALIA CAN SYMPATHISE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, June 12.

The "Age" says his visit ought to have valuable educational results to both Mr. Sastri and the Australian public opinion. Australia has followed with sympathy the Indian movement for the advancement to the status of the self-governing Dominion. Mr. Sastri's visit ought to deepen that interest. The paper adds that Australia would easily grant a few Indians in Australia full citizenship, but the example might be used with very great effect in a similar agitation in South Africa and Canada where there is a most complicated Indian problem. It might also be used as a lever for forcing the hand of the Imperial Government in India.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

FEAR OF GRANT OF FULL CITIZENSHIP ESTABLISHING PRECEDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Melbourne.—Commenting on the question of Indians in Australia, which has been given prominence owing to Mr. Sastri's visit, the "Age" says that Australia could easily grant a few Indians in Australia full citizenship, but the example might be used with very great effect in a similar agitation in Africa and Canada where the Indian problem is most complicated, and it might also be used as a lever in foreing the hand of the Imperial Government in India.

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

EFFICIENCY TO BE CONBINED WITH ECONOMY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 12.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Inspectorate of the educational department of the Madras Presidency has now been sanctioned by Government and will be brought into force at once. The aim of the scheme is to secure an adequately trained and qualified inspecting agency to supervise, control and guide the subordinate inspecting staff and to organise all grades of education in all classes of schools in the Presidency. It is proposed to raise the cadre of inspectors to twenty-four giving one educated officer to each district. The new scheme will do away with the intermediary class of Assistant Inspectors, as also the present subordinate staff of sub-assistant Inspectors and supervisors, the latter two being replaced by a new class of officers known as Deputy Inspectors. The reorganisation will effect a saving of rupees fifty thousand per annum and a greater efficiency of administration.

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 13.

The market report states that the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has disposed of one and a quarter million shares of its holding in the Shell Company to the London Finance House which has formed a pool for their disposal. The sale price to the participants in the pool is four pounds eleven shillings and six pence per share. It is stated that the sale does not indicate any alteration in the constitution of the combine.

JAPANESE MINISTRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Tokyo.—It is unofficially reported that Count Uchida and General Yamanshio will remain as Foreign and War Ministers respectively. Kato will be Minister for Navy in addition to being Premier.

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN 1920-21.

"BLIGHTING INFLUENCE OF N. C. O."

The Government of Bombay, Educational Department, have passed the following resolution on the report of the Director Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1920-21:—

In the year 1920-21 the number of pupils under instruction in the Presidency of Bombay again increased by over 50,000 and reached the respectable total of 9¼ lakhs, of whom 7¼ lakhs were male and nearly 2 lakhs female pupils. Out of every thousand of the male population 71 boys and young men were receiving some sort of education, the corresponding figure for the female population being 20, and the interesting graphs supplied by the Director of Public Instruction indicate that the proportionately more rapid spread of education among girls continues. In an educationally advanced country the figures would be from 120 to 159 per thousand.

The total expenditure on education from all sources increased from 235 to 263 lakhs of rupees, and the share of this expenditure borne by Government increased from 54 per cent. to 57 per cent. As the provincial expenditure of 127 lakhs in the previous year rose to 150 lakhs it is clear that practically the whole of the increase was met by Government. It is interesting to note that the expenditure from provincial funds represents taxation of about 12 annas a year, or one anna per month per head of the population of the Presidency.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the sphere of primary education, which must always be the first concern of Government, there was a very considerable advance. The number of primary schools increased by 300 to 13 thousand, and the number of pupils in them from 7½ to 8 lakhs. The increase was shared by all classes of primary schools, and took place in all divisions of the Presidency except in the Northern Division which was more exposed than other areas to the blighting influence of the Non-co-Operation movement. Even there the number of pupils increased, though not to the same extent as it might otherwise have done. The provincial contribution to this branch of education rose from 61 to 70 lakhs of rupees mostly distributed in the shape of grants to Local Boards and Municipalities, and amounted to 66 per cent. of the total expenditure on primary education; in the course of ten years the cost of educating a pupil in a primary school rose from Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 and Government's share of this from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10. For all practical purposes primary education was free, as no child was kept away from school on account of inability to pay fees. 43 per cent. of the children in Local Board schools in fact paid no fees at all, and the total fee collections were only 4 per cent. of the expenditure. In all Government and Local Board primary schools girls were admitted free. The questions whether even those who can pay should now be given primary education at the cost of the State, and whether it should be made compulsory, is being considered by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

SECONDARY EDUCATION AND N. C. O.

Secondary education was naturally more affected by the Non-co-Operation movement, and the total number of secondary schools decreased by 65 to 475, the number of pupils going down from 82,000 to 76,000. The progress of secondary education has for some time been hampered by the low rate of fees charged in Government schools, seeing that private persons, who might otherwise have started schools, have found that it would be impossible to keep up any adequate staff from the fees receipts and the usual grants-in-aid. Ten years ago the cost of educating a pupil in a Government secondary school was Rs. 52 out of which Government paid Rs. 19, and in the year covered by this report the cost had risen to Rs. 81, out of which Government paid no less than Rs. 51. This defect has been recently remedied and the scope for private enterprise materially increased in consequence.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

The progress of Mahomedan education was on the whole satisfactory; this community forms about 20 per cent. of the population of the Presidency and the number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction was also 20 per cent. of the total number of pupils. During the war the education of Mahomedans in Sind suffered a considerable set-back, but the lost ground was more than recovered in 1918-19, and since then progress has been more rapid.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION ON RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, June 13.

The Central Khilafat Committee met in Lucknow on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. under the Presidentship of Hakim Ajmal Khan. The meetings were largely attended by representatives from almost all provinces. Maulana Abdul Majid was elected Vice-President in place of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Mr. Moazzam Ali was confirmed as Secretary, and Nawab Ismail Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and M. Abdul Qadir as members of the Working Committee.

Among the important resolutions passed was one appointing a representative committee to report how far the right of private self-defence is permissible under the present programme and the principle of non-violence.

TRAM FARES IN BOMBAY.

COMPANY'S PROPOSALS FOR ENHANCEMENT.

ATTEMPT TO CIRCUMVENT DEED OF CONCESSIONS.

COMMISSIONER SUPPORTS COMPANY'S PLEA.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will consider at its next meeting the following letter from the Commissioner dated 31st May 1922:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a letter No. 5617 dated the 20th May 1922, from the Managing Engineer of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, requesting a revision of the present scale of fares on the Tramways and the charges for the supply of electrical energy.

The question of revision of the tariff of fares has been before the Corporation for a very long time and I consider it very desirable in the interests of the Tramways Company as well as the general public that the question should now be considered in all its bearings and the fare tariff settled, as soon as possible, on a stable and equitable basis. The Company has made out a very strong case in favour of a readjustment of the existing scale of fares and it proposes that a uniform fare of one anna and a half should apply over the whole of the Company's system "not only as existing, but as it is expanded in conformity to the Corporation's requirements." While there is much to be said in favour of a simple and uniform scale, especially its stimulating effect on suburban expansion, I am not in favour of the proposal as it obviously places short distance passengers at a considerable disadvantage compared with long distance passengers and deprives altogether a large section of the public of the concession which was secured for them of a low tramway tariff within certain distances. As the Corporation are aware, under the Deed of Concession of 7th August 1905, the Tramways Company is required to maintain a uniform fare of one anna on the lines taken over by it from the old Company. Since that date several extensions have been carried out by the Company and other extensions are clearly desirable and are under contemplation. If the Company is asked to adhere to the terms of the Deed of Concession concerning the fare in respect of the old lines, it may reasonably claim an adequate increase in respect of the new lines, whether they are beyond the area comprised in the old lines or are parallel or adjacent to those lines. Having regard to the heavy increase in expenses which has been referred to in the Company's letter under reference, it cannot, in fairness, be suggested that the Corporation should withhold their consent to enhanced fares being charged in respect of such extensions. A fare tariff based on such a differentiation of the lines would seriously affect short distance passengers living beyond the old lines and give rise to various other anomalies. I am therefore of opinion that to insist on a rigid adherence to the aforesaid provisions of the Deed of Concession would in the present circumstances be detrimental to the interests both of the Tramways Company as well as the public generally and that the most equitable, though not the most simple, arrangement would be to divide the areas traversed by the existing lines and the extensions now under contemplation into about half a dozen zones, to restrict the fare to an anna only in respect of a certain number of zones, having regard to the object of the Deed of Concession, and to allow an increase in the fare in respect of longer distances. It is unnecessary to go into details at this stage. The zone system has already been commended to the Corporation in the past and as the Corporation would, no doubt, like to refer the question to the Tramways Committee for report, the details could be settled in Committee in consultation with the Managing Engineer of the Company.

The Tramways Company has also applied for permission to add a surcharge of 15 per cent. to the total of all bills for the supply of electrical energy except in certain cases. Considering the rise in expenses since the tariff was last settled in the year 1910, I am of opinion that the increase applied for is not excessive."

COMPANY'S APPLICATION.

"The letter from the Managing Engineer Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited dated the 20th May 1922 referred to by the Commissioner runs as follows:—

"Under instructions from the Board of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, I have the onour to ask you to lay before the Bombay Municipal Company Corporation an application for a revision of the present scale of fares on the Tramways and the charges for the supply of electrical energy.

The present scale of Tramway fares was fixed in 1905. We then had 17 miles of double tramway tracks. We now have 25 miles. The charges for electrical energy were fixed in 1910. Under the Tramway tariff a passenger is carried over the greater part of the system for a uniform fare of one anna. The distance over which this anna fare obtains is from Sassoon Dock to Lal Bagh, or five and a half miles. It is not until a distance greater than five and a half miles is traversed that there is any enhancement of this anna fare, and it is then raised to one and a half anna, which covers the journey from Sassoon Dock to Dadar, 7.6 miles. We believe we are correct in saying that there is no other city in the world where such a low tramway tariff obtains.

The general charge for electrical energy is four and a half annas per unit less discounts, with special tariffs for power and certain institutions. Having regard to the distance of Bombay from the coal-fields and the consequent high generating charges, here again we believe that there is no other tariff so low in circumstances which are at all comparable.

All over the world transportation charges, arising out of the vastly increased operation expenses, have steadily increased. We need only refer to the several increases in the scale of fares on the Indian Railways, culminating in the latest increase of twenty-five per cent. on passenger fares and the consolidation of the surcharge in the goods tariff. Also to the increase in the charges for gas in Bombay, which have been raised from Rs. 5-4-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 for lighting and heating, in the year when our present tariffs were fixed to Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 5-8-0 (increases of 24 per cent. and 57 per cent. respectively to-day. The Hydro-Electric Companies have raised their rates. Our Company is unique in having hitherto faced these oppressive increases in operating charges without asking for any increase in its tariffs.

The Company are fully cognisant of the importance of a low tramway tariff in a city like Bombay and of the lowest possible charges for electrical energy. They have therefore refrained from approaching the Corporation for an enhancement in these tariffs until it was imperative. But they are now faced with a position when it is impossible for them to discharge their obligations to the Corporation and the public without an increase in their revenues. The City is fast expanding northwards and the Corporation and the Port Trust are pressing the Company to extend their tramway system. From the figures which are given below it is apparent that the Company cannot construct these extensions, nor even maintain the existing service in a high state of efficiency, without an increase in their tariffs. The whole of the normal growth of revenue and much more is absorbed in increased operating and constructional expenses, from which no relief can be expected.

(a) Construction.—In 1907, when the horse tramways were converted to electric traction, the cost of one mile of double track complete with Overhead Equipment was approximately Rs. 1.12 lakhs; the cost at present is almost Rs. 4 lakhs per mile, where in accordance with the requirements of the Corporation, a concrete underbed and sett stone paving is insisted on.

(b) Rolling Stock.—The cost of building rolling stock has been nearly trebled since 1913.

(c) Coal.—In 1913 coal cost the Company Rs. 13-8-0 per ton delivered in the Power Station bunkers. At the present time Indian coal costs Rs. 34-8-0 per ton. We burned over 56,000 tons of coal last year.

(d) Wages.—In 1913 the wages of conductors varied from a minimum of Rs. 20 to a maximum of Rs. 30 per month after 6 years' service; drivers' wages varied from Rs. 17 to Rs. 25.

In 1921 the average monthly pay actually drawn by conductors amounted to Rs. 51 and by drivers to Rs. 49. These increases are independent of the following additional concessions:—

Provident Fund, gratuity on retirement after a minimum of ten years' service, free clothing issued 3 times per annum, and a yearly bonus of one month's pay, if sanctioned by the Shareholders in General Meeting. The total cost of these concessions in 1921 was Rs. 2½ lakhs approximately.

Salaries and wages generally throughout the Company have increased in a similar extent. Taxation in 1906 amounted to Rs. 8,763, but in 1921 to Rs. 6½ lakhs approximately.

Tariff Proposed.—From this brief statement of the facts it will be apparent to the Corporation that the Company cannot extend its system as rapidly as the Corporation and other public bodies desire, nor maintain the existing service at the requisite standard of efficiency, on the present scale of charges. The Company have given anxious consideration to the proposals which they should lay before the Corporation. They have aimed at a tariff which whilst being adequate, and no more, for their purposes, will conform to the desire of the Corporation for a uniform fare, simplicity in working, and facilitate the expansion of the City northwards. They therefore propose that a uniform fare of one and a half anna shall apply over the whole of the Company's system, not only as existing, but as it is expanded in conformity to the Corporation's requirements. Such a tariff they calculate, would enable the Company to maintain its service in a high state of efficiency and also enable it to proceed promptly with the extensions which are now desired.

We do not suggest that any alteration should be made in the present Transfer Regulations, or in the principle of half fares to children, which should be fixed at an universal fare of anna one.

As regards the rates charged for the supply of electrical energy, we propose that the Corporation authorise the Company to add a surcharge of 15 per cent. to the total of all bills rendered for the supply of electrical energy, except in the cases of large consumers with whom contracts are current and of Hospitals, to which the present rate of annas 3.15 will continue to apply.

The rates charged under contract will be raised when current contracts expire.

As the Company are pressed to proceed with the Victoria and Messent Roads and Gowalia Tank and Kingsway extensions, we shall be glad if you will treat this matter as urgent."

INTERESTED PARTIES IN THE CORPORATION.

In connection with the above, Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman has given notice that he will move in the Corporation that consideration of the question be postponed for a fortnight and in the meanwhile the Municipal Secretary be requested to circulate to the Councillors the Counsel's opinion regarding the scope of Section 36 (*p*) of the Municipal Act and the preclusion of Councillors having an interest in a Company as shareholders or otherwise from voting or taking part in the discussion of a matter in any way materially affecting the Company (underlying Corporation Resolution No. 3551., dated the 21st July 1921) and to ascertain from Councillors and report to the Corporation the names of Councillors holding shares of or having any other interest in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co.'"

INDIANS IN AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Friends of Freedom for India, and the American Commission to promote Self-Government in India, held a dinner in the Hotel Westminster, Boston Mass on May 11th. Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghose, organizer of both these organizations, had invited Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, Hon. Eugene N. Foss, Ex-Governor of Mass, Hon. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, and several others to the dinner. Many speeches were made on the occasion. Mr. Mac Farland, pointed out that India and China were tragic examples of the price a nation paid for pacifism. "China" he continued, "is now in the process of abandoning its pacifism and preparing to compel fair treatment by force India, however, under the extraordinary leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, great lawyer, reformer and philosopher, has undergone a renaissance of pacifism and has determined to try once more the virtue of non-violent appeals to the sense of justice of the western peoples."

Mr. John D. Moore, in a short speech, declared that he was in absolute accord with the freedom for all nations and that so long as one country remained in subjection, there could not be any peace throughout the world.

Many participated in the dinner and all the dishes were Indian preparations.

SIKH DEPUTATION AT SIMLA

WHAT IS AKALI MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The Sikh deputation headed by Sardar Mehtab Singh, ex-Government Advocate and ex-President of the Punjab Legislative Council, which has been touring Northern India with a view to explain the Akali movement in the Punjab and the work before the Gurdwara Prabandhak (management) Committee, arrived here on Sunday last. Yesterday, the deputation was welcomed at a largely attended public meeting, which the members of the deputation addressed.

Sardar Mehtab Singh explained that the deputation had been visiting several centres with a view to place in its true perspective before the public the Sikh movement which had been greatly misrepresented by the officials. The Akalis, he said, were a set of people who believed in the teachings of Guru Gobind Singh and were determined to act up to their religious precepts and attain Swaraj for their country by non-violent means. He gave the direct lie to the statement that the Akalis wanted to establish Sikh Raj in the Punjab. The past history of India, he pointed out, clearly showed that the old kingdom fell because they were run by one community whether Mahomedan or Sikh. The India of the future could have only the Raj of Mahatma Gandhi's perception, one under which all communities would be united.

Referring to the Shrine Reform movement, Sardar Mehtab Sing said that the Gurdwara Management Committee was the only authoritative body which was competent to recommend and carry out the much needed reforms in the shrines. The Gurdwara Bill as proposed by the Punjab Government was unacceptable and he appealed to all Sikhs not to agree to its provisions, unless it was redrafted according to the wishes of the Gurdwara Committee.

Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Gurdwara Committee and impressing upon all Sikhs the duty of wearing *kirpans*.

GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

SIKHS' RESOLVE NOT TO ACCEPT IT

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 6.

Akalies assembled in tens of thousands on 4th and 5th June at Nankana to celebrate the martyrdom of 150 Gurdwara Martyrs, who were cruelly done to death in February last year. At a crowded meeting held on the 4th evening they resolved never to accept any Gurdwara Bill of the Government in any shape or form until the 1800 Akali prisoners were released and the Bill was framed in consultation with the Prabandha Committee and further to suffer no sort of Government interference with the wearing of Kirpan. Gyani Sher Singh, in an impassioned and impressive speech lasting an hour, observed that they would not have any of that kind of control over the Gurdwaras which made the Amritsar Durba Sahib present to Dyer a Khillat of Rs. 1,000. He strongly affirmed that while th Gurdwara Committee will be satisfied wit religious liberty the Sikhs will continue to fight shoulder to shoulder their common fight for Swaraj.

Congress propaganda work was also in full swing at Nankana Sahib. Crowded mass meetings were held on the 4th and the 5th. Among others Shrimati Parbati of Amritsar delivered a speech for about an hour. The Gurdwara Martyers, she said, would not be satisfied with the mere offering of flowers, they called for heavier sacrifices. The first step towards purity was the giving up of foreign cloth and the wearing of pure Khaddar. Continuing, she sail when Gandhi, the uncrowned king of India, was in jail, when sixty-year old patriots like Baba Gurdit Singh, Sardar Kharak Singh, Pandit Moti Lal and Lala Lajpat Rai and their 35,000 followers were in jail they could not sit quietly and make merry.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA SHARE BROKER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Death took place yesterday in Calcutta of Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Bullen of Bullen and Co., at the age of fifty-six. The deceased was a well known sharebroker and volunteer officer. The funeral in the evening was attended by a large number of businessmen and representatives of the local Auxiliary Force. The Stock Exchange was closed yesterday at 10 o'clock as a mark of respect.

C P MARWARI BRAHMAN MAHASABHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ELLICHPUR, June 12.

The third annual session of the Central Provincial and Berar Provincial Marwari Brahman Mahasabha was held in Paratwara on the 9th, 10th, 11th June under the presidentship of Vidyamartand Pandit Sitarama Shastri Brahmachar Yashrama Bhiwandi. Numerous delegates from all district attended

On the first day a huge procession of the President was carried through the main streets of Paratwara. Speeches of the presidents of the Reception Committee and Mahasabha were short but impressive. The second and the third day were devoted to the resolutions. A resolution was passed the congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his incarceration.

The attendance of a large number of women formed the special characteristic of the Mahasabha.

SALVATION ARMY MEDICAL WORK IN GUJARAT.

DR. DRAPER INTERVIEWED.

"Dayasagar" writes:—Dr. Draper, who in charge of the Salvation Army Hospital at Anand, Gujarat, is a Salvation Army Officer holding the rank of Staff-Captain. As he was passing through Bombay the other day I made it a point to have a talk with him concerning his work.

Before giving any description of this interesting conversation I may as well state for the benefit of those who are more or less ignorant of The Salvation Army's Medical Work, that this Organization has three large Hospitals in India besides many dispensaries. All these are under the direction of Salvationists Doctors.

One of these, known as the Emery Hospital, is situated at Anand, in Gujarat. Anand was chosen on account of it being the centre of the bulk of The Army's work in the villages of Gujarat.

Several Salvationist and other Doctors have put in a splendid record here. It was erected by Captain Harry Andrews, known in Salvation Army circles as Lieutenant Colonel Sekandar. Captain Andrews met his death on the frontier while in the act of bringing in the wounded to the base Hospital, and was awarded the V. C. Dr. Stiebel, who also did excellent work at the Emery Hospital—he too, was a Slavationist, joined up when the war broke out, and after much useful service to the Indian troops at Brighton and near Gallipoli, met his death in Kut, in Mesopotamia while in the act of attending a wounded Indian Soldier near the firing line.

Staff-Captain Draper, known in the Army as Veeramuathu, is also a man of like spirit. He is very busy and had no time to waste on generalities.

In reply to my question he said.

"Accommodation? Oh, we have Four General wards; one for children, one for women and two for men—that is to say one of these is a surgical and the other a medical ward. We have also some private wards—(I think he said eight). Now wards for Eye Cases will also be ready before long. The building that has been used for Divisional Officer's Quarters hitherto, is being altered to suit this purpose. This will considerably add to suit this purpose will considerably add to the existing accommodation.

The Hospital, at present, contains thirty two beds. We are in need of more as we oftetn get more patients than these 32 beds can accommodate."

"What do you do in such a case?"

"Oh, we have to improvise for the occasion; but that is not very satisfactory. W ought to have more beds.

I wish I could find some friends to support these beds."

"How much would you require to suppor a bed for twelve months?"

"Only a Hundred Rupees. I am sure more friends would be willing to support beds if they were informed of the need."

NEW OPERATING THEATRE.

"You were saying some special Eye Wards were to be made very soon, but what about the scheme for having a Motor Van to tour the villages and treat simple eye cases on the spot. Has that idea materialized,"

"Oh, yes; the motor is practically completed now and will soon be making its maiden tour."

"Do you think it can be utilized for bringing cases in to the Hospital?"

"Certainly. That is one of the purposes for which it will exist. Although eye disease is not very prevalent at the present time we are getting cases from far and near it."

"What other new developments have lately taken place in your Hospital?"

"One new development is the erection of a new operating theatre. The need for this has been keenly felt for some time past. The theatre is now completed; and just about the day before I left to come here, I operated on three abdominal cases in one afternoon."

"Have you X Rays?"

"No; we are anxious to get that apparatus. The need of it is very urgent, and as we have now put in an electric installation we hope to get one—that is so soon as it becomes financially possible.

We have had some very heavy expenses lately. There are other necessary improvements that will run into considerable sums of money.

We have also just established a Bacteriological Department. We have hitherto been greatly hampered for the want of this convenience. Now, instead of having to send bloods elsewhere to be tested and thus incurring delay, we are able to carry out the tests ourselves.

We need a pharmacy, too, but are hundered for want of money."

(The Doctor is a very able chemist—in fact—he is a gold medallist, and it would be a great advantage if he were provided the means to make his own drugs.)

"Can you give me an idea of how many patients to get?"

"I can give you exact figures. We have had 615 in-patients during the past ten months and our out-patients average about 13,000 per year.

(These include Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, Christians—in fact people of all castes and creeds.'

"What are you doing for the destitute and utterly helpless sick?"

"We never turn any such cases away. Where necessary we give both treatment and board free in the case of in-patients and free treatment and medicine to such out patients also."

"Only a short time ago a poor beggar boy came to us. He came in from Dakor—without a ticket I believe. He was suffering from tuberculosis in the hip. We kept a while in the hospital and gave him free treatment and sent him away healed.

Our Hospital is increasing in popularity all the time; not on account of my own ability or services so much as the sympathy and devotion of the Hospital Staff. I think most highly of both Indian and non-Indian members. They number about Twenty, including employees. God blesses our work because it is done in the spirit of Christ. We seek to bless the patients' souls as well as to heal their poor bodies."

"I wowuld like to mention that the Emery Hospital is not the only Salvation Army Medical Institution in Gujarat. There are dispensaries also. One of these is situated at Muktipur, the Army's Colony village near Barela, (Ahmedabad District), and the other at Dohad, Panch Mahals. Each of these are greatly appreciated by the people residing in their respective localities, and have Salvation Army Officers in charge.

A GREAT SCHEME FOR EXTENSION.

On talking over this subject with Lt. Commissioner Horskins and Colonel Ewens I was informed that it has been found absolutely necessary to arrange for extensions and further developments at the Emery Hospital. This will involve the Army in an outlay of over Rs. 70,000. The International Headquarters, London, has contributed a very generous grant toward the carrying out of this scheme, but it is very necessary that a sum of not less than Rs. 35,000 be at once raised locally. The work is carried on from purely altruistic and humanitarian motives and is perfectly unsectartian.

It is felt that many friends of the suffering poor would gladly help further this worthy scheme in one or more of the following ways:—

1. By paying the cost of the operating theatre just completed, Rs. 500.
2. By suppdrting one or more beds. Rs 100/- per bed per year.
3. By defraying the cost of electric installation for lighting, Rs. 3500/-
4. By bearing the cost of X Ray Apparatus.
5. By paying for the erection of two new Eye Wards.
6. By paying the running costs of the Motor Ambulance for Eye work, Rs. 200/- per month.
7. By erecting new wards for patients.

Those who so desire can have tablets or lates placed so that the annual or monthly donation takes the form of a memorial to some dear friend, or of themselves and thus earn the sincere and heart-felt blessings of the needy sufferers who will benefit. Such *a memorial will be of much more utility than* a marble or bronze statue in a public square or park, and on the last great day of account the donor may hear a voice saying:

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren,
Ye did it unto me."

All contributions, whether large or small for the above purpose will be gratefully recieved by

Lt. Commissioner J. Horskins
Salvation Army Hearquarters
Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

NEW STERLING LOAN.

FOR USE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The following Press Communique has been issued by Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay regarding a new Sterling Loan.

SIMLA, June 14.

The Secretary of State for India is to-day issuing the prospectus of a Sterling Loan of £12½ millions. The issue price is £96 per cent and the loan will be consolidated with the Government of India 5½ per cent Sterling Loan now existing which is redeemable at par on Monday the 19th June, 1922. The loatn does not carry any conversion rights. The subscription list in London wils if the whole loan be not subscribed for earlier, remain open not later than Monday the 19th June 1922. Subscriptions to this loan can be received in India at the offices of the Imperial Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon. Applicants in India may also arrange for a remitting Bank to send a Telegraphic Transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank's London Office and submit a certificate by the remitting Bank that this has been done together with their application to the Imperial Bank. In such cases the certificate handed to the Imperial Bank will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment after receipt by the Bank's London Office of the sums transferred. In order to secure fullest opportunities for residents in India to subscribe to the loan, arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank to its London Office by cear the line cable. Further particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the offices of the Imperial Bank at the above-mentioned places. Interest payable on the loan will be paid in full without deductions of British Income-tax on proof being given to the Inland Revenue Authorities in England that the owner is not resident in the United Kingdom.

2. The entire proceeds of the loan will be utilised for Indian Railway purposes.

2 YEARS R. I. FOR ASSAULTING A BOY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

In the case under section 377 I. P. C. against W.A. Collard who was recently charged at the Allahabad High Court with criminal assault on a European boy, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the proportion of 8 to 1. Mr. Justice Ryves sentenced Collard to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Official and Personal.

Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. P. W. Monie and Mr. R. H. A. Dekves arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday, the 12th June.

The discussion of the Budget in the Mysore Representative Assembly shows that the members pressed for drastic cuts and appealed for the privilege of voting on the Budget and other progressive reforms.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

STUDENT CONVICTED AT PESHAWAR.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, June 12.

A case has just ended in the conviction in the Sessions Court at Peshawar under section 121 A. I. P. C. Mohamed Akhbar, a senior student of the Islamia College, Peshawar belonging to a family of a good social position in the Hazara District, joined the Hijrat movement in 1920 and proceeded on from Afghanistan to Tashkend in Russian Turkistan. There he joined the Bolsheviks and became an active party to their plots with Indian revolutionary Organisations for spreading revolutionary propaganda in India. Returning from Russia to the independent territory bordering on the Peshawar District in the summer of 1921, this Mohamed Akhbar and his Servant Bahdur, a youth who had deserted a year earlier from the British forces in North Persia, visited Lahore in August 1921 where they met certain leading Indian seditionists. They were arrested while returning thence to Hindustani Colony in the independent territory and in consequence of certain evidence of complicity. Mohamed Akhbar's father Hafizulla Khan was also arrested. Tried on a charge of being members of a criminal conspiracy to carry out the revolutionary aim of the Bolsheviks, Mohamed Akbar and Bahadur have been convicted and Hafizulla Khan receiving the benefit of doubt has been acquitted.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

HON. MR. FAZLI HUSSAIN'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain, Minister for Education, Punjab, giving evidence before the Frontier Committee in his personal capacity opposed the amalgamation of Frontier Province with the Punjab both as an Indian interested in the development of communities according to their own abilities and as one interested in the five districts. But as a Mussalman Minister in the Punjab he favoured amalgamation if thereby Mahomedan majority could be secured in th Punjab Legislative Council to enable him to carry out such a policy as he might feel necessary in the best interests of the whole province. Spread of education in the Frontier would produce more lasting results than blockades or expeditions. He opposed the separation of the districts from trans-border area and in case of non-amalgamation he advised modification of reforms scheme in such a way as to suit the conditions in the Frontier.

Mr. Gordon Walker, Registrar of Lahore High Court, supplemented his previous evidence by emphasising the difficulty of vistualising the probable increase or decrease of litigation in case of judicial amalgamation.

RELEASED DELHI VOLUNTEERS.

TAKEN HOME IN PUBLIC PROCESSION

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 13.

35 Congress and Khilafat volunteers who were sentenced under Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act in December last were released to-day. They were taken in procession through the principal streets of Delhi by leading Congress and Khilafat workers. To-night a public meeting will be held to welcome these volunteers back to work.

ARRESTES IN KANIKA STATE.

OVER 150 PERSONS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CUTTACK, June 10.

A large number of criminal cases arising out of recent disturbances in Kanika State has been disposed of by the Magistrates of Kendrapara and Cuttack. The disturbances, it is alleged, were due to the attempts made by the non-co-operators in persuading Mili villagers to make common cause and stop paying rents and other legal dues to the Raj and oppress such as would not join them. The authorities were obliged to take action and several persons were convicted. Sixty-three were sentenced for theft of Raj's timber, twenty-one for rioting, sixty-seven for assaulting the Police, and many more for many unlawful acts.

FIRE IN ASANSOL COLLIERY.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE KNOWN IN INDIA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The fire, which broke out some time ago in Jemehari colliery in Asansol District, is apprehended to destroy the whole colliery. Practically the whole mine area, covering several square miles, is on fire, and at many points flames can be seen leaping fifty feet into the air, accompanied by dense masses of dark grey smoke. The conflagration has been gradually extending, and it is feared that the entire mine area is doomed and even flooding will not be able to extinguish the fire which is believed, to continue for years before finally burns out. This fire is one of the largest and most destructive known in the Indian mining industry. The burning mine is situated between Raneguni and Asansol and is the property of Raja Bahadur of Searsole with Messrs. H. V. Law and Company of Calcutta, as Agents.

"THE ASIATIC MUST GO."

BITTER ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN NATAL.

SOCIAL AND TRADING SEGREGATION URGED.

WARNING BY MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

The Natal Indian Congress sent the following telegram to His Royal Highness the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Interior, south Africa Union on the 11th May, 1922:—

Natal Indian Congress views with great alarm Mr. Mackeurtan's motion and the discussion on it in Assembly and strongly protests against threatened interference with existing rights of Indians, which are not in keeping with the Smuts-Gandhi Agreements. Under present conditions complete stoppage of Indian Immigration except of domiciled Indians. The major portion of the Indian Community was encouraged to come to Natal for the countrys' benefit. The future Indian population in the Union will be South-African born. Indians have ever been ready and have always, been performing their duties to the State in time of war or peace when given the opportunity. The Indian community expects British fairplay and justice."

A report of the debate in the House of Assemby on May 9th is published in the "Natal Mercury," from which we cull the following extracts:—

In the House of Assembly this afternoon Mr. Mackeurtan S.A.P., Umbilo moved the following resolution: "That this House requests the Government to consider the advisability of the early introduction of legislation which will provide for the allocation to the Asiatic community of any one or more of the Provinces of the Union separate and distinct areas, rural and urban within its Province, where that community may develop in accordance with its needs and standards of civilisation, due regard being had to the interests of the present and future European and Native population." In speaking to his motion Mr. Mackeurtan pointed out that he had previously postponed the motion on account of the Rand strike, and he hoped the Government would recognise that it was not intended to embarrass the Government. His object was to set forth the point of view of Natal in relation to what was called the Asiatic menace. He said there was no outcome of the resolution passed last year, but there was a deep feeling in Natal that this matter should be attended to sooner or later, and sooner rather than later. The reasons for putting forward this motion were fully stated on the motion last year. He pointed out the danger of two races of different colour mixing in towns under conditions which were found to foster race antagonism. Lord Milner, in speaking on the subject, said closer intercourse was beneficial, where their outlook on life was the same, but otherwise when the outlook differed. The Natal Provincial Council had during the past year passed two Ordinances dealing with Asiatics, the first dealing with the municipal franchise. This Ordinance, which was ultra vires, but showed that the

RACIAL ANTAGONISM

was deepening, sought to put the municipal franchise on the same basis as the Parliamentary franchise, and exclude the Asiatics. The second Ordinance dealth with trading licences, and also in the direction of restricting Asiatics trading. The racial antagonism had deepened also owing to other reasons, such as the fact of the high rents charged by Indian landowners in Durban; consequently reputable citizens refused to live alongside Asiatics. All the signs pointed to the fact that the people of Natal were looking for sound relief. The municiptlity and the Provincial Council were trying to settle the matter, but Parliament had done nothing. He did not want it to be said that he took no account of what was going on in India. The tendency there was to get rid of the British as early as possible, and the Government was placed in a difficult position. But there were other considerations. There must at some time come a legacy to our policy o doing nothing. How could we meet the attitude that Indians were to have the full franchise right through the Union? This was pressed for both by the Government of India and Indians in this country. The agitation would grow, but he asked wat right an Indian who claimed full political rights in this country had to be protected by the Indian Government? He maintained that we could not repatriate the Indians without the consent of the Indian Government, which would never be given. Moreover, over half of the 160,000 Indians in Natal were born in this country, and it would be unjust and unfair to repatriate them. The other alternative of doing nothing was only

INCREASING THE EVIL.

He, therefore, suggested that definite areas should be established wherein Asiatics would be segregated for social purposes. There was no idea of interfering with their liberty of movement. The present conditions in Durban already approximated to the lines of his proposals, and he pointed out that the suggestion had been made by the Asiatic Commission that Asiatics should not be allowed further inland that 20 miles from the coast. He pointed out that compensation of some sort would have to be given to a trader with vested interests in trading outside the segregation areas.

Mr. Maxwick (S.A.P., Illovo) seconded the resolution, and quoted Mr. L. Renaud in support of the idea of segregation.

Sir Abe Bailey (S.A.P., Krugersdorp) said he hoped that the Government on this occasion would take some notice for once of a private member's motion, and with his amendment, which was to add at the end of the motion the following rider: "and also (a) materially to increase its efforts to ensure the departure of Asiatics from the Union; and (b) to tighten up the operation of the immigration laws as regards Asiatics, and to resist by all means within its power any attempt to relax their operation in this respect." Sir Abe said they could not gainsay that the presence of Asiatics had a deteriorating effect upon the white race. The Asiatics were the

WHITE ANTS OF THIS COUNTRY

destroying the foundations of our institutions and the roots of the livelihood of the white race. His object was to speed up the repatriation of Indians ,for the sooner they left to enjoy the climate of India the sooner we should be at ease. He did not think that the resolution before the House went far enough. Were the Indians desirable and beneficial as residents? No. Were they a source of weakness and a danger to South Africa? Yes. And every Indian took the place of a white man and took the livelihood from a white man or forced him to leave the country. What were the prospects of the 45,000 children born in South Africa last year? Were they to become clerks to Indian traders? They would not be able to grasp any opportunity because there would be no opportunities. He hoped that Mr. Mackeurtan would go beyond his own motion and support his (Sir Abe's) amendment. If they went through the towns of the Transvaal and Natal they found Indian rookeries, and white traders were being driven out. The position was becoming very acute. Moreover, Indians were spreading through Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and if one travelled from Aden to Durban one saw that the traders at all the ports were Indians. He was told the Indians were now acquiring some of the best land in Natal for sugar-growing. The limiting of Asiatics to 20 miles from the coast in Natal would only intensify the evil in the area. The policy of segregation for the coloured races had been laid down by Lord Milner when at the Colonel Office. His (Sir Abe's) policy was to reserve the whole of the Union for the white people. (Laughter.) Looking at the matter from the point of view of defence, he found that of 158,000 Indians in Natal, 702 took part in the war; out of 13,000 in Kenya, Zanzibar and Uganda, 376 took part, and not one of them was killed in action. Five of them,, however, were executed for treachery. He pointed out that the Indians in Kenya were supporters of and were supported by, Mr. Gandhi, and their leader had said they intended to "bring cannon and rifles and intended to "bring cannons and rifles and fight for their rights" when the people of India had independence. That was the way they were going to move in Africa. They had even been promised assistance from the negroes in the United States, and they would poison the minds of the Natives against the whites in the Union, as they had already done in Kenya. Much of the unemployment in Europe at present was due to the competition from the large industries that had been started in India, China and Japan, which were driving European goods from the markets they once held. While the nations of Europe were striking against one another the coloured races were looking on. He (Sir Abe) had been sent by an intelligent constituency to Parliament to preach the doctrine that

THE ASIATIC MUST GO.

Some of them thought the Government were adopting a drifting policy. No legislation had followed the report of the Asitic Commission, and thought it was not likely that he would agree to such legislation, yet he regretted this fact, because he believed the House would have tightened it up. Personally he was in favour of compulsory segregation and repatriation. He was in Parliament to look after the interests of our own people, and not of the Indians. They were told that they must consider the Indians because of their loyalty, but no part of the Empire had shown so much disloyalty as India in recent years.

Sir Abe urged a policy of industrial development as a means of of combating the Asiatic menace. The Government was a Protectionist Government, but their principles were Free-trade when translated into action. (Laughter.) The United States, Canada, and Australia recognised that the problem of the future was the clash between the white and coloured races, and in this country the problem was accentuated by the presence of millions of Natives, which would make it a comparatively simple matter to turn this into a coloured man's land. This was an ideal home for Asiatics.

Commenting on the attitude of the Indian Government, Sir Abe expressed the hope that South Africa would continue to set its face against interference from that quarter. He hoped his amendment would receive the support of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Merriman (S.A.P., Stellenbosch) said Sir Abe Bailey had declared that "the Asiatic must go," but he seemed to remember that hon. member in 1903 declared that 'the Asiatic must come." (Laughter.) It was no thanks to him that the Transvaal was not run by Chinese merchants and artisans. Now they had got all they could out of the Asiatic they said "he must go; we don't like him." What some members said amounted to "Perish the Empire, but save Natal." He commented on the fact that a Bishop had joined hands with Sir Abe Bailey's organisation against the Asiatics. He ventured to warn Mr. Mackeurtan that he was treading on very dangerous ground, and we might find ourselves in a very dangerous predicament if we were to foster the spirit which turned two Japanese naval officers out of a bioscope because they were coloured. The Japanese were influential members of the League of Nations. The people of Natal brought the Indians over. The latter turned their land into a garden. They were docile and good labourers, and now they were to be treated with violence.

General Byron dissented.

Mr. Merriman said that what was proposed would be regarded as violence. He Was it certain that the Indian Government would take them?

An hon. member: East Africa.

Mr. Duncan retorted that it did not seem they were likely to be popular there. Mr. Duncan went on to express his approval of the

ACTION OF MUNICIPALITIES

who sought to set apart areas for Asiatic settlement in their midst, but it was important that such areas should be adequate and suitable for them to live decently One respectable Asiatic who sought permission to build in the so-called Asiatic bazaar had been told he could not erect property to a greater value than £15. Johannesburg could show what was the result of persistent neglect. Municipalities, however, which did their best to encourage Asiatic segregation would receive Government assistance. The fact that we did not agree to giving Asiatics political equality must make us more jealous of our policy, and careful that we did not inflict any injustice. He did not agree that we could do just what we liked, as Sir Abe Bailey had suggested. He thought the hon. member would find that doctrine would carry him further than he wanted. The Government were not prepared to follow any far-reaching policy, but in view of the great issues involved they felt they must proceed with care. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Strachan (Labour, Maritzburg North) said Mr. Duncan had made out a very good case for doing nothing. Nothing had resulted from the motion passed last year in the House, and it seemed likely again that the Government would do nothing whatever. Yet the problem was a most difficult one that needed tackling. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned till the 16th May.

isations, who were opposed to it, and these had also been the means of defeating the proposals to send Indians to British Guiana. They must realise that this problem was one of world-wide importance. He could understand the alarm in the towns at the growth of the Asiatic trading community, but the evidence before the Asiatic Commision had shown that this was not growing. The one thing that the members who had spoken were agreed upon was that the Government should do something, but they were not agreed as to what that action should be. Was the policy advocated by Mr. Mackeurtan a practical policy? He wished any Government joy of the task of attempting to put it into practice. It was difficult enough to obtain sites for native locations or leper asylums: how could they expect to get areas in the country for Asiatic segregation? In opposing the idea of wholesale repatriation, he pointed out that two-thirds of the Indians in Natal were born in that Province. To what country were they to be sent? commended the moderate tone of the speeches by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hunter. It would be a most foolish thing to raise international questions which might have much more far reaching consequences than they realised.

VIEWS OF MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

The Minister of the Interior (Mr. P. Duncan) acknowledged the moderate tone of the introducer of the motion and his having withdrawn it when feeling in the House was roused. It was a fact that we had to suffer from the fact that the people of Natal had brought the Indians there, and we had to consider the interests of Natal as a partner in the Union. There were people in Natal who seemed to hold the erroneous view that they should retain the labouring Indians, but send away the Indian traders. People who held that view should not come forward with proposals for drastic treatment. But the labourer would not always be a labourer. We had to deal with Asiatics as a whole, and not think we could use them as we wanted and turn them out when we no longer wanted them. He agreed that this was a world problem. They must realise that all the Asiatics here did not all come from British India, and other Asiatic Powers would protest against any injustice. This was a very difficult delicate and dangerous question which had been raised. The Indian Government naturally showed an interest in the Indians in this country. The attitude they took up was that so long as Indians in this country had no political rights (as they had not, except in the Cape), they were entitled to lend an ear to the grievances of these Indians and seek to redress them, and so long as that was the case we could not deny the Indian Government the right. He did not think the people of South Africa would be prepared to agree to the conceding of full political rights to the Indian community for a long time to come. The question was one of them raised at

THE DOMINIONS CONFERENCE

in London last year. He was surprised to hear Sir Abe Bailey holding up Canada and Australia as examples to follow.

Sir A. Bailey: I said they recognised the problem

Mr. Duncan said they want a good deal further than we did, because, while excluding Asiatic immigrants, they gave full citizens' rights to Asiatics within their borders. South Africa stated, however, at the Conference that this was a position the Union could not accept. Therefore, even Australia, which still stood for a white Australia, did not exclude people from their rights because of their colour.

General Byron: They have not any Asiatics.

It might be, said Mr. Duncan, that their number was a negligible quantity, but he mentioned this matter to show that we took up an entirely different standpoint. Therefore, we could not complain if the Government of India, which was now founded on Responsible Government, made its voice heard if its people were not receiving reasonable treatment here.

Coming to our own problem, Mr. Duncan said we were apt to forget that the proportion of Indians to Europeans in Natal was far less in 1921 than at the previous census in 1911, in which year they outnumbered the Europeans by nearly 50 per cent., whereas the numbers were now nearly equal. During that period the Asiatics had increased by a little over 5 per cent., and the Europeans by just over 40 per cent., so that the fear expressed by some members that the European population was practically being swamped was not being borne out by the census figures, which showed the contrary was the case. And outside Natal the figures of the Asiatic population were negligible. They numbered about 1,300 in the Transvaal; in the Free State they were merely a handfull, and in the Cape the number was nothing very serious. Therefore, on the whole, during the last ten years, the position of the Europeans had become far stronger. They had been told by some members that the policy of

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

had been stopped by the sugar interests. That statement was not in accordance with fact, which was that the policy was to-day being pressed more vigorously than ever before, and greater inducements were offered. Not only were these Indians being sent over free, but a sum of money was provided for them when they reached India. It was not the Government's fault that they were of the labouring class and not traders. This policy of voluntary repatriation was started in 1914, and received a stimulus in 1920. Altogether 12,945 had been repatriated, while the increase in the number of Asiatics in the past ten years was 11,000 odd.

Mr. Beyers (Nat., Edenburg): "One counterbalances the other."

Mr. Duncan pointed out that, but for the repatriation there would have been thousands more. The difficulties in the way of repatriation had not come from the sugar planters, but from the Indian organ-

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

FIRST CONVOCATION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

The first Convocation ceremony of the Gujerat Vidyapith National University was performed to-day at 8 a.m. in Premabhai Hall. The Hall was decorated with Khaddar flags and Khaddar carpets, on which the visitors and students clad in Khaddar, were seated. At 7-45, the Senators and those that had graduated, headed by the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar, came in rows of two, clad in Khaddar. After all were seated, prayers were offered by the Professors of Persian and Sanscrit. The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Gidvani, then giving an account of the work, said that it was regrettable that Mr. Gandhi, by whom the University was opened, was not present to bless the first batch of graduates, who had responded to the call of the Congress. They had joined the Non-Cooperation movement not in a fit of enthusiasm, but in cool deliberation. The ideal of the Gujarat Vidyapith was to create a national atmosphere, in which Brahmins and untouchables might sit together and imbibe the national spirit. There was no radical difference between the educational schemes of Government and National Universities. Those subjects, that were not properly attended to by Government Universities, namely, Indian history, music, art, medicine and inter-provincial culture will be paid particular attention to in the national institutions.

Proceeding, Mr. Gidvani emphasised that education should be imparted not from the utilitarian point of view. During its career of one and a half years, the Gujarat Vidyapith had affiliated 15 schools, 22 middle schools and 196 primary schools. 936 matriculates and 217 graduates had passed through its portals. It had one institution for the training of teachers for primary schools, another for researches into the ancient lore. Since February, 1921, it had been conducting one *Swaraj Ashram*, where students were trained for propaganda work in villages. For the efficient performance of all this work, they required 16 lakhs of rupees for the present year.

MR. VALLABHAI PATEL.

After the graduates were given their diplomas which were also of white Khaddar cloth, Mr. Vallabhai Patel said that he was asked by the Senate to perform the Convocation ceremony, in the unavoidable absence of Hakim Ajmal Khan, who was to do it in the place of their Chancellor, Mr. Gandhi. He was not fit to bless them but they had the blessings of their Chancellor for ever. They should therefore ever strive to carry out his ideals of service and self-sacrifices. Within a short time, they might be expected to follow the students and teachers in other parts of the country who were going to jail. Government could not tolerate the educational progress of Gujarat and if all their teachers are imprisoned, they should fill their posts with courage and love. Mr. Vallabhai, however, advised the teachers and Senators not to court imprisonment.

A Simla message of June 12th says:—Mr. Ratan Chandra Khana is declared to have been successful in the examination for the Indian (Imperial) Police held at Lahore on the 5th December, 1921, and will be recommended to the Secretary of State for India for appointment to that service.—(A. P.)

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD.

TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Mr. Badruddin Ahmed writes as follows from Calcutta:—

No information has yet been sent to the press regarding Moulana Abul Kalam Azad since his conviction, because the Moulana himself desired that nothing concerning his jail life should appear in the press. But as letters are regularly pouring from all quarters enquiring about his present condition for the information of the public, I am sending the following for publication.

The Moulana's case dragged over for two months after his arrest, and during this period he used to see some of his friends and relatives in the gaol. But after his conviction on the 9th February 1922, following his transfer from the Presidency to the Central Jail Alipur, he desired that no body should go to him for an interview—not even his relatives. Consequently, he has been living an isolated life ever since. Whenever anybody expressed a desire to see him he has always refused. Probably he has taken this attitude against the restriction imposed for such interviews, under which he does not like to see people neither does he like to represent to the Jail authorities. For the above reason he has abstained from receiving any visitor at all.

Almost everybody knows that for the last few years he has not been keeping good health on account of certain disorders in his stomach, which causes a sort of dyspepsia even by a slightest irregularity in food. The punctuality in this respect was ever more necessary than his diet and even half an hour's delay would cause some derangement in the liver. But now he has been taking jail food which even the healthier would not tolerate at all. This food cause him much more inconvenience as shown above, but he does not like to complain of his ill-health and thus sent to the hospital ward as a sick man, and by successive fasts he tried to maintain his health. His health is thus in danger some way or the other.

He sent for a bottle or two of vinegar, with which it is understood he eats dry bread. He passed the whole month of Ramzan in this way. Whenever the diarrhoea troubled him he used to keep fast and improve his health and again used to take his usual food (bread and vinegar). The flour of the jail bread is bad, and even the bread is not well cooked. This hot season is even more dangerous for him than his food. In the evening when his cell is locked up he does not get fresh air. For the last three years he could do nothing during the summer season, as heart trouble used to begin that very time. One cannot say how he has been feeling now. We understand that he keeps himself to his cell day and night and even those in his ward see him only when he comes out to say his prayers in the adjoining ward.

For the last three or four days he has been bady suffering from diarrhoea and on being 'phoned by the jailor I went over to see him. He was in a bad condition and as I was told by the jailor to bring his family doctor I took Dr. Mukerji there, who on examining him expressed that some special arrangement for his diet from home was necessary together with expert medical advice. The jailor said he would try to to obtain permission from the higher authorities in this respect, but nothing has transpired so far.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

With reference to the statement in a press telegram from Hyderabad (Sind) dated 10th June that the Karachi Port Trust Board have been refused permission by the Government of India to raise a loan for their improvement scheme, enquiries at the Finance Department here have elicited the fact that the statement is inaccurate. The Government of India did not object to the loan itself but only to a date proposed for floatation. It is understood there would be no objection to Local bodies entering the market as soon as the Government of India's own rupee loan operations are concluded. Nothing is known in Simla of a sterling loan to be raised by the Government of Bombay.

(Continued from colnmn 6.)

ed well-known public men to act as trustees, but they ran away, frightened.

"GHASTLY TRAGEDY."

"The tragedy of it all is," pleaded Mr. Bottomley, "that if the subscribers had not been clamouring for their money back, and getting it, we might have held that stock to-day, and, instead of a loss, we should have made a substantial profit. That is the ghastly tragedy."

"While I had a penny in my pocket," said Mr. Bottomley, "no man came to me in vain."

"I shall satisfy you, I hope, that, so far from robbing these clubs, they spelt my financial ruin. I hope to satisfy you, if they were the last words to pass my lips, that I am incapable of robbing an ex-soldier. I do not think any jury on God's earth could think I could do it."

At the close of a dramatic speech that lasted an hour and a half, Mr, Bottomley concluded by saying the prosecution was a callous, wicked and panicky prosecution.

If he were found guilty on the indictment it would be a shock to every man who fought for the country, and he did not know whether it would not be a blasphemy to the memory of those men.

"If in your heart of hearts, you believe me guilty of this crime, you ought," he said, "to be only too glad to have rid the earth of such a hypocrite.

"But, imagine I am not a criminal; imagine my feelings when I walk into that dock and stand where felons and murderers have stood, and wait until the terrible words come from your lips, either guilty or not guilty."

In his concluding remarks Mr. Bottomley was overcome by emotion . The tears streamed down his face, and his closing remarks were almost inaudible.

The hearing was then adjourned.—"The Daily Chronicle."

BOTTOMLEY IN TEARS.

DRAMATIC ADDRESS TO JURY.

"MY CLUBS HAVE BEEN MY FINANCIAL RUIN".

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., opened his defence at the Old Bailey on May 22nd to the charges against him of alleged fraudulent conversion of £100,000 entrusted to him in connection with his Bond clubs.

He appeared in court wearing a tall white hat and remarked jocularly: "I am going to the Derby."

After evidence had been given relating to his racing horses and the £2,000 he had advanced to his niece for the purchase of a house, Mr. Bottomley addressed the judge on certain points.

His first submission was that all charges relating to the Derby Sweepstake must go on the ground that no evidence of any kind had been produced that any of the money subscribed to the Derby Sweepstake went to the Victory Bond Club account.

The same objection related to the charges respecting the Thrift Prize Bond Club. There was no evidence before the Court that subscriptions for the Thrift Prize Bond Club went to the Victory Bond Club account.

Mr. Bottomley's next submission was that all charges subsequent to 1919 must go on the ground that there was no evidence of any kind of any money being paid into the accounts of the Victory Bond Club after that date being the property of the subscribers of the club.

AN ARMY OF WITNESSES.

He then asked for his lordship's ruling as to whether he could call 100,000 witnesses to rebut the evidence which had been put forward by the prosecution, who called a few witnesses to give evidence that they had not received their money back or their certificates.

"Will your lordship say whether I am entitled to call 100,000 members of the club, if necessary, to prove they had their money back in full by way of rebutting that evidence?" he asked.

His lordship said he would not give any ruling, but would listen to any evidence placed before him and to any objections made by the prosecution.

The judge directed that the case should proceed, and Mr. Bottomley opened his case to the jury.

Leaning on the black box which contained his documents he began his speech in a low voice, which soon rose into tones of indignation as he described the methods of the prosecution.

HINT TO WOMEN JURORS.

"You may have entertained a great opinion of me," he said, "and thought that, whatever my faults in days gone by, I have endeavoured to do my duty as a citizen to my King and country. Now you are asked to change your opinion and to say that all the time I was an arrant humbug and a scoundrel."

He asked the women on the jury especially because they were not used to the work, not to be obsessed by the awe-inspiring manner of learned counsel.

Mr. Bottomley told the jury that his key-note throughout the case would be the statement made by counsel for the prosecution.

"You have got to find I had the intention to steal the money of poor devils such as ex-soldiers, who subscribed to these clubs," said Mr. Bottomley earnestly.

"You have got to find that Horatio Bottomley, editor of 'John Bull,' Member of Parliament, the man who wrote and spoke throughout the war with the sole object of inspiring the troops and keeping up the moral of the country—went out to the Front to do his best to cheer the lads—you have got to find that the man intended to steal their money. God forbid!"

"As I have listened to the case for the prosecution," exclaimed Mr. Bottomley, "I have held my head and asked myself, 'Am I a raving lunatic, or can I have committed these frauds in this way?' If you were to find me guilty on this indictment, you would be bound to add a rider that you thought I was out of my mind. It is too ridiculous for sanity."

Mr. Bottomley dealt with the loss sustained by the depreciation in the market value of the stock, and emarked passionately, "Heaven grant that , in a few days' time, I shall be liberated by you to get back to work to see that no poor man loses his money through having entrusted it to me, whatever the loss on the stock."

GENESIS OF THE CLUBS

He next described what he called the genesis of these clubs, and told how when the fighting men wrote to him as to how they could best obtain a stake in their country he formed the Victory Bond Club.

"I ought not to have done it," said Mr. Bottomley. "I was far too busy a man, but I did it for the sake of those who had been fighting for us."

He explained how when the scheme was opened they had as many as 20,000 registered letters in one morning.

"We worked night and day," he said passionately, "and I engaged 100 ex-Service men paying them £1 per day, and paying most of it myself, in order that the club should not suffer, and in all I paid them £15,000 for helping us."

DEFYING LOTTERY LAWS.

When he flooded the country with circulars, he was, he admitted, openly defying the Lottery Laws, because the Government had already legalised that method when they offered £100 for £85 with annual drawings.

He deliberately did his best to cover up the tracks of the club because he was expecting every day some proceedings under the Lottery Act.

"But if I prove to you that I was praying out much larger sums than I received, then that is an end to all fraud. That is what was done."

Mr. Bottomley next told how he apporob-

(Continued in column 4.)

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

LOSS OF LIFE DUE CHIEFLY TO PANIC.

SURVIVORS' STORIES.

HEROISM OF WIRELESS OPERATOR.

Stirring details of the Egypt disaster appear in the English papers received by the mail on Monday. According to the Brest correspondent of one journal, "The Egypt, which had met with foggy weather soon after her departure from London, was cautiously feeling her way through the foggy blanket which obscured everything. She was sounding her foghorn and sirens were heard from time to time from various directions through the fog. From Ushant and from the light which signalled the rocks and shoals of that dangerous point were coming the usual fog signals.

A double look-out was being kept by the Egypt on account of the fog. The passengers were mostly dressing for dinner. Suddenly there was a great shock. The Seine had just cut right into the Egypt.

The damage done was terrible, and it is said that this is largely due to the fact that the Seine is a steamer specially constructed for service in northern seas, and so has strengthened bows built to withstand ice. This also in all probability accounted for the Seine's managing to keep afloat though her bows had been badly crushed.

The captain and officers of the Egypt immediately took all steps to save passengers and crew. The wireless operator, Mr. Hardwick, who was not on duty when the accident took place, rushed to the wireless cabin and, displacing his assistant, at the captain's orders started sending out the S.O.S. He continued doing this till the Egypt went down, and his body was picked up two hours later by a boat from the Seine.

A Spaniard—I believe his name to be Senor Antonio Bado, placed his wife and two children, one aged 5 and the other a baby of 18 months, in one of the boats which was being lowered. He was about to follow when something went wrong with the falls, and the boat, instead of reaching the water level, went down with a rush and was capsized.

Two of the occupants tried to grasp the falls, but were unable to do so, and as far as could be seen those who had taken their places in her were drowned or killed by being thrust against the Egypt.

Four or five other boats had managed meanwhile to pull clear with passengers and crew. The Egypt by this time was right over on her port side till her deck was almost flush with the water.

It was no longer possible to lower boats, and some of the officers, with white deck hands, ran along cutting away lashings, so that the boats would float clear when the liner went down. The same thing was done to the raft and deck fittings.

SHIP'S PRINTER'S HEROISM.

The ship's printer, Mr. G. W. Jenner, of Dover, who had left in England a wife and child, was on the deck with a lifebelt which he had taken, and as the Egypt began to lurch he walked towards the port side meaning to drop into the sea. At that moment I am told he saw a woman passenger who had not been taken off. He went up to her and placed the lifebelt round her saying:—

"Here you are, madam. This belt is yours. I don't know how to swim, but I will take my chance with the others," Jenner was drowned.

Mrs. John William Taylor, an elderly woman from near Blackburn, said to me: "My husband was next to me and was hanging to the rope of the last lifeboat to leave the Egypt. Just then he looked round and saw Mrs. Lewis, wife of Sergeant Lewis, had got no place. He at once gave way to her with a smile and said, 'I will be all right, dear, don't worry.' That was the last I saw of him, for he was drowned."

Just 20 minutes after the bows of the Seine had cut through the plates of the Egypt the liner sank. She went down bows first. Some of the crew who were on deck still managed to seize hold of rafts and other floatable objects, and when the suction had finished they came up to the surface. Many of these were rescued by the boats from the Seine.

Among those who had remained to the last was Dr. Bremner, the ship's doctor. He was clinging to a deck chair not very far from one of the other officers. He did not hang on very long, however. His last words before he sank were: "Good-bye, old chap. I'm going under." He then let go and disappeared.

'WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST.'

Mrs. Hansen, one of the survivors, told me that she was in the water for some hours before she was picked up. She was clinging to an upturned boat. "It was a terrible experience," he said. "From other passengers I heard that Captain G. D. Carr stood by one of the last boats to insist on 'women and children first.' The officers of the Egypt meanwhile were taking similar action and the boats were then launched quietly and with proper discipline, with the result that they floated. Captain Carr was responsible for saving many lives."

"EVERY PRECAUTION."

Captain Collyer, of the Egypt, who went to the Hotel de France at Brest on landing, has made the following statement to a representative of the "Matin":—

Every precaution was taken on board my vessel to avoid a collision. Our siren never ceased to act, but the fog was so thick that it is possible our signals were not heard by the captain of the Seine. I can make no definite affirmation on this subject. My officers all did their duty. I have lost all my papers, and I cannot say anything further.

Captain Collyer's declaration is confirmed by the maritime authorities at Ushant, who telegraphed that the fog was so thick that the inhabitants of the island had for three days lived in complete darkness. The fog-enveloped island and the lighthouses never ceased to use their sirens, the sounds of which were dominated by the bellowing of the great lighthouse at Creach.

Admiral Schwerer, Maritime Prefect of Brest, made use of wireless telegraphy as soon as the news of the disaster reached him. He received the first alarm signal from the Egypt at a quarter past seven. This signal was repeated seven minutes afterwards. From that moment he knew that a vessel was in distress about fifty-five miles off Brest, but he was ignorant of the real character of the disaster. The Maritime Prefect makes this serious statement to the "Petit Journal":—

I immediately sent a message demanding details, but my appeal was without response. The liner must have sunk while I was giving orders for two war vessels to proceed to the scene. I sent wireless messages to two other vessels which were nearby to make a search. They did so, but about half-past ten they informed me that in consequence of the fog they were not able to discover anything. Later one of the war vessels informed me that she was in the zone of the wreckage, but had found nothing. Finally, before daybreak, the position appeared very alarming. I asked myself if the two vessels had sunk. However, the Seine arrived, and then I knew what had happened. I went on board the Seine and found the survivors broken by fatigue and fright and incapable of giving any precise information. It is impossible for me to say who is responsilbe for the disaster. How is it possible to explain why the number of victims is so large while in the circumstances everybody ought to have been saved? In my opinion the thing is simple. First of all, the Egypt had only taken account of her damage at the moment when she began to sink on the port side. At this moment a start was made in organising the saving of the passengers. A full quarter of an hour was already lost. Afterwards there was a frightful panic on board. It has been related to me that there were wild struggles and that knives and revolvers were used. Among the dead bodies picked up there is one with the skull crushed in with a heavy mallet.

FRENCH CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT.

In an interview with Reuter's correspondent, the captain of the *Seine* said:

At seven yesterday evening I was fifteen miles off the Armen Light. The sea was calm, with a slight swell, but there was a very thick fog. I was on the look-out listening for the sound of fog horns, and we were steaming at very reduced speed. Suddenly the mail boat loomed out of the fog, crashed into us, carrying away the *Seine's* forecastle, and then disappeared again into the mist. I at once ordered "reverse engines." I could see nothing, but the cries of terror which reached our ears revealed something of the extent of the catastrophe. I began to search around in the fog, which was absolutely opaque, for the other vessel, and, after twenty minutes, we found her. She was lying on her port side on the point of turning turtle, with the water pouring into her through a deep and long rent in her plates. I heard the cries of the passenger as they ran about on the deck, which was quickly slipping into the waves, trying to keep from being thrown into the water.

I saw one man plunge into the sea with two children in his arms. After the vessel had gone down I saw numbers of people clinging to floating beams and woodwork. I ordered all my lifebelts to be thrown overboard, and launched my boats into the ever-thickening fog. The position was an extremely perilous one, for I was on the main route for vessels passing from the Atlantic into the Channel. I remained on the scene of the disaster until half-past eleven at night, by which time I had picked up twenty-nine of the *Egypt's* passengers and over two hundred of the crew, as well as our bodies.

HEROIC WIRELESS OPERATOR.

The wireless operator who remained at his post when the liner was sinking, and continued to send out the wireless call for aid until the vessel actually went down, was Mr. Arthur William Hardwick.

When home from sea he lived fith his parents at 58, Holden-street, Battersea.

The story of his heroism is in full accord with the heroic traditions of the wireless service.

He had a chance to save his life; he was not the operator who really should have been on duty, but when the collision occurred he relieved a comrade for deck duty, while he himself took on the more hazardous task of continuing to send out the signals.

"We have been officially notified that his name is in the missing list," said his brother, Mr. Frederick Hardwick, to a "Daily Chronicle" representative last night; "but so far we have not had any confirmation of a report, which apparently comes from across Channel, that his body has been recovered.

"This was his first trip on a passenger vessel, as previously he had been in the wireless service on cargo boats. He was 21 years old and unmarried, and had signed on with the Marconi Company for two years in the East, between India and China.

He had been very keenly looking forward to this travel; it would have kept him abroad for the whole period.

"The last vessel he was on before joining the Egypt was the Lenin, an ice-breaker, with which he served for several months in the Baltic. While there he had a part in saving the lives of two Germans whose vessel had gone on the rocks.

"As nice a young fellow as you would wish to meet—an enthusiast in his work, but as modest in telling of it as he was conscientious in his duty"—that was the tribute of a Holden-street neighbour. "I can well understand that he would be just the man to relieve a comrade for deck duty while he himself volunteered to keep the wireless signals going, as we are told he did; he was built that way."

PASSENGERS SAVED.

Brest, Monday.—The following list of passengers saved from the Egypt and now at the Hotel Moderne, is given out here:—

Mrs Macdonald, Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Lyon, Miss Kenwood, Mrs. Moore, Miss Greenwood, Mrs. Hanson, Mr. Duff, Mr. Heynes, Miss Iddenden, Miss Warmer, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. George, Mr. Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Chancellor, Colonel Franklin, Captain Carr, Mr. Emmott, Sergeant Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Stoddart, Evans, Byrne, Beck (Stewardess), Mrs. Southby Randall.

Of the 22 dead bodies brought in here by tugs, the following have been identified:—Mr. Papillon Moone, of Cannes. Captain Keating, 2nd Ulster Rifles, Tewerson, 1st engineer, Dr. Bremner, Mr. D. Keith, Mr. J. P. Moore, Mr. Batterbee, Bedford, chief cook, Friedland, master carpenter, Taverson, chief engineer, Hardwick, wireless operator, Dierney, cook, other members of the ship's company: Dale, Wanstall, Knowles, Richards.

The bodies were buried in the cemetery at Kerfautras.

£1,000,000 BULLION ABOARD.

"Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette" says:

A matter which was actively canvassed in underwriting circles on Monday was the prospect of recovering the large amount of gold and silver carried by the Egypt. At midday the value of this consignment was placed at £1,089,000, £839,000 being in gold and £250,000 in silver, but since then the known amount has been swollen by further declarations. The whole was insured at the rate of 1s 9d per cent. to port or 2s 3d per cent. to cover also inland transit.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

RECONSTITUTION ON SADDLER REPORT'S LINES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 12.

The Saddler Committee's report and the recommendations of the Syndicate based on the discussion of the Madras Senate on that report have led the Government of Madras in the ministry of education to undertake new legislation repealing the Indian Universities Act, so far as it applies to the Madras Presidency. The draft of the bill in this behalf is being prepared by the Minister for Education. The University will be modelled largely on lines of the newly constituted University of Allahabad and will also incorporate special features of other recently constituted Universities of Dacca and Delhi. The new bill will provide for a complete set of governing bodies both on administrative and educational sides. Under the new constitution it is understood there will be a court taking the place of the present Senate and an Executive Court corresponding to the present Syndicate and an Academy to guide the boards of studies. The court will be the ultimate governing body and the acts of the Executive Council will be subject of ratification of the Court. The colleges in the city of Madras will form a component part of the teaching and residential university whose territorial limits will be the limits of the Madras Corporation.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

CITY FATHERS' INDIFFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 12.

A special meeting of Madras Corporation which was convened to consider the question of free elementary education could not be held as the number of councillors who turned up to attend the meeting fell short of the quorum and the meeting stands adjourned *sine die*.

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PT. MALAVIYA ON HOW TO REPLY TO REPRESSION.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his way from Tezpur to Jorhat was given a very enthusiastic reception by the people of Biswanath.

He delivered a lecture in Hindi for a few minutes. Following is the free translation of his speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very thankful to you for being so kind as to assemble here to do me honour. The lady who is the mother of Srijut Lakshmidhar Sarma, the undaunted, young, enthusiatic leader of the district has also come here to do honour to me. I am much thankful to her. What I want to tell you as regards the present situation is that the Government has done immence injustice to the country by putting those brave workers in prison. Surely, it has diminished the strengah of the Governent to a great extent. It will understand its folly in no time and will stop this ruthless repression which is going on so vehemently in Assam. I understand that patriotism and love for the National Congress has infinitely increased during the last few months among our brothers and sisters in Assam. Indeed, it is a very good sign. But the Government has stood on the way and is doing all in its power to stamp out the Congress movement. I believe that it will se in no time that the effect of repression is quite the contrary to what they hithero expected it to be. That the Government has become so unwise as to stand on the way of the Congress activities is wholly unjustifiable, and to my belief, it is to the immence benefit of the country. I would request all of you who are above 18 to become members of the Congress. Convene meetings every Sunday and discuss public questions there. You need not fear anybody. You should fear God and none else. Feel that you are in no way inferior to the Englishman.

KHADDAR.

Another important thing that I have to tell you is that the universal use of Khaddar is the only way to our salvation. In 1920-21 no less than 102 crores of rupees went out from India in Bideshi piece goods. You should see that the spinning wheel finds a permanent abode in every household of Assam. The boycott of foreign cloth should not only be complete but also immediate. Then and then only the Government will understand that we are serious about Swaraj. After the establishment of Swaraj people will enjoy infinite peace and prosperity, troubles and miseries will disappear, wealth and agricultural products of the country will be in abundance. And what kind of Swaraj is that? Is it that kind of Swaraj which is based upon patriotism, mutual good will, unity and self-sacrifice.

OPIUM.

I am grieved to learn that the Assamese people not only use opium in pills but also they smoke it like tobacco. I would urge you to exhert yourselves to the fullest extent in order to put an end to this evil habit. Nor do I minimise the evils of the use of Gunja and liquor. Assam should lead her sister provinces in matters of temperance.

Litigation has become almost a luxury with the Indian people. I am afraid that the people have not fully understood the evils of litigation as yet. Do organise Panchayat in every village and stop litigation. In short my appeal to you is; enroll one crore members of the Congress, subscribe liberally to the Tilak Swarajya Fund and use nothing but Khaddar. I am glad to know that many of our brothers and sisters in this part of the country have taken to Charka during this short time. I have seen the four years old daughter of your respected leader Srijut Phookan spin exceedingly fine yarn. The little daughter of Srijut Paramananda Agarwala also spins very fine thread.

REPRESSION.

No doubt the Government has taken to ruthless repression. No less than 25,000 brave leaders and workers have been sent to jail. My youngest son also is in prison. But do not be cowed down by repression. Do not fear to do what is good. If you are molested for discharging your duties as a responsible citizen bear it patiently. Mind even Ramchandrajee was banished from his kingdom for 14 years. When Mahatma Gandhi is in jail when Pandit Nehru, Lajpat Rai and Das, when men like the Ali Brothers are undergoing the rigors of jail life, what should you and I fear for imprisonment. Be on the path of virtue and God will be with you. May your efforts be crowned with success!—"The Servants."

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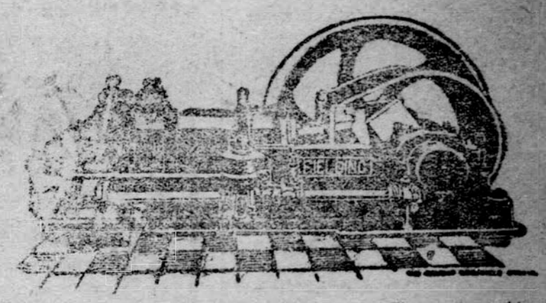

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